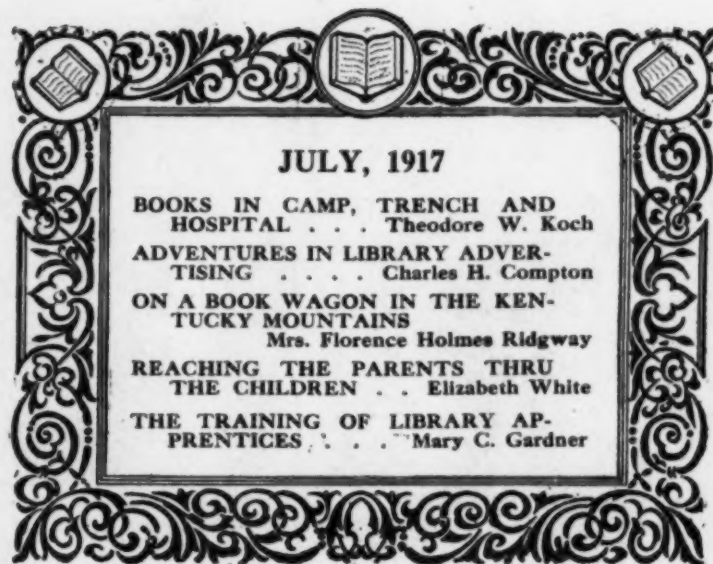


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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



JULY, 1917

BOOKS IN CAMP, TRENCH AND
HOSPITAL . . . Theodore W. Koch

ADVENTURES IN LIBRARY ADVER-
TISING . . . Charles H. Compton

ON A BOOK WAGON IN THE KEN-
TUCKY MOUNTAINS
Mrs. Florence Holmes Ridgway

REACHING THE PARENTS THRU
THE CHILDREN . . Elizabeth White

THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY AP-
PRENTICES . . . Mary C. Gardner

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Contents

PAGE	PAGE
PACKING BOOKS FOR THE BRITISH SOLDIERS AND OPENING A Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY IN A DUG-OUT <i>Frontispiece</i>	PRINTING PRESSES IN MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.— <i>J. C. Dana</i> 538
EDITORIALS 505	SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN BOSTON AND THEIR USES (Continued) 540
Library co-operation in view of war demands Publicity and the library The high standards of librarians Salaries for women A library union	COMMERCIAL LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN . . . 542
BOOKS IN CAMP, TRENCH, AND HOSPITALS. PART I. — <i>Theodore Westley Koch</i> 507	THE STAMPED ENVELOPE 544
SHIPMENTS OF GERMAN BOOKS RECEIVED . . . 514	THREATENED TAXATION OF FREE PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS 544
ADVENTURES IN LIBRARY ADVERTISING.— <i>Charles H. Compton</i> 515	THE YUDIN COLLECTION OF RUSSIAN BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 545
TRANSLATION SERVICE FROM THE BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS 519	CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—MAY, 1917 547
ON A BOOK WAGON IN THE KENTUCKY MOUN- TAINS.— <i>Mrs. Florence Holmes Ridgway</i> . . . 520	LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS 548
REACHING THE PARENTS THRU THE CHILDREN—AN EXPERIMENT IN PUBLICITY.— <i>Elizabeth White</i> . . 522	New York High School Librarians Association New York Public Library Staff Association Utah district library meetings New England College Librarians Association New York Library Association
TABLET TO MISS PLUMMER 523	LIBRARY SCHOOLS 550
THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY APPRENTICES.— <i>Mary C. Gardner</i> 524	Pratt Institute School of Library Science Library School of the New York Public Library Simmons College—Department of Library Science Carnegie Library of Atlanta—Library School Carnegie Library School University of Washington Library School Western Reserve Library School Training Class—Library Association of Portland Ohio State Board of Library Commissioners— Summer Library School Connecticut Public Library Institute
LIBRARIES AND THE WAR 528	LIBRARIANS 555
LIBRARY EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE A UNION . . . 530	LIBRARY WORLD 557
LIBRARY SERVICE BY THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION 531	LIBRARY WORK 564
MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS AND LIBRARIES.— <i>W. E. Henry</i> 533	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES 575
CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST—THIRD AN- NUAL REPORT 534	OPEN ROUND TABLE 584
BOOKS FOR BUSINESS PREPAREDNESS 535	LIBRARY CALENDAR 584
MORE LIBRARY POSTERS 536	
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S UNWORKED FIELD . . . 537	
MUSEUM WORKERS SHOULD HAVE LIBRARY TRAIN- ING AND LIBRARY EXPERIENCE 537	

Classified Index to Advertisers Appears on Page 15 of the Advertising Section

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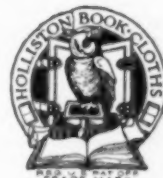
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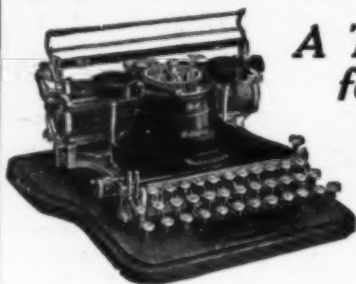


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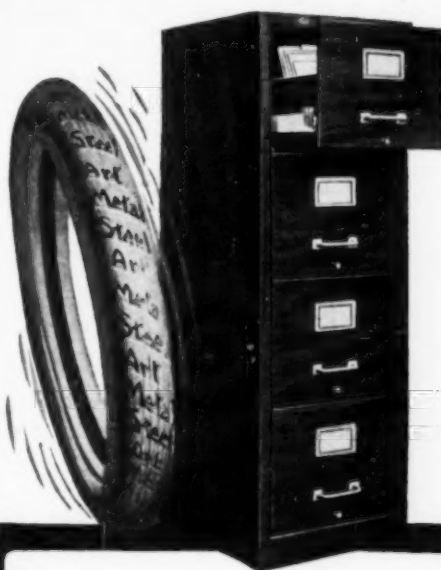
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL 42

JULY, 1917

No. 7

THE Louisville Conference is in session as this number goes to press, and it is hoped to give a compact and comprehensive summary of its proceedings in the August number. Attention this year is naturally centered on national co-operation in view of war demands, and this has properly and necessarily displaced some of the features of the tentative program printed last month. Dr. Putnam's committee, in consultation with the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations, has done good work in helping to co-ordinate the work which will be done by the several organizations interested in the welfare of our soldiers and sailors. After the adoption of a general plan by the convention, there will be a working committee to represent the A. L. A. in this field. The first work will be chiefly for men in home camps, which will be cities of 30,000 each, located thruout the states, already in course of plan by the best city planning authorities in the country. In these there should be practically a local public library, specialized for the special need. Mr. Adams, head of the circulating department of the New York Public Library, is chairman of a library committee to prepare lists of books for use in these camps, and among soldiers generally. They should have the best, and so far as libraries act as collecting agencies, these should "gently but firmly" refuse the books which everybody is willing to give, but nobody wants. Periodicals, especially the popular magazines, can be accepted with less discrimination, as these will be of ephemeral use. Almost simultaneously will come the difficult work of distributing to soldiers in the field, and to sailors in active service on ships. The Y. M. C. A. has already developed an excellent organization for the

handling of books, and if the A. L. A., in selecting and collecting, co-operates with this organization in collecting and handling, the success of the undertaking is assured, and the work will be of national importance and permanent value. Other activities for libraries will be scheduled in the committee report, which should have immediate attention from every librarian in the country.

MORE and more the question of library publicity comes to the front. It is the natural evolution that the library should first be sought by the public, then invite the public, then go forth to seek the public and finally to make a special public in many special fields. The latter stages of development, we are now reaching. Good advertising is one of the features of present-day business, and the libraries need this quite as much as other organizations. The recent conference on library advertising in Chicago marks an important step forward, while the conference in St. Louis of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, shows how large is the general development of advertising in its newer phases. By the middle of the twentieth century, our successors will look back to the present day as the beginning of a period of library usefulness, doubling what it had done in the past, and reaching every part of the community, masculine as well as feminine, business as well as educational.

IN the proceedings of the last convention of the American Booksellers' Association, printed verbatim in the *Publishers' Weekly* for May 26, Mr. Charles E. Butler of Brentano's has a paper in which, in relation with the question of discounts to libraries, librarians are spoken of in such

extreme terms as "economic grafters" and "merchandising degenerates," acting for their "own selfish purpose and gain." Mr. W. W. Bishop, in behalf of librarians, has rightly rebuked Mr. Butler in the columns of that periodical for June 16th in no uncertain words. If there is a class in the community which, either as a profession or as individuals, preserves a high moral standard, it is the body of librarians, and it is most unhappy that a commercial issue between the book trade and the libraries should be embittered by such unnecessary phraseology and controversy. The question as to the prices which libraries should pay for books involves no issue of moral turpitude, and while there is much to be said on each side, a solution can be reached only by conciliatory and not acrid discussion, in view of interests common to both the book trade and the library profession in promoting the public welfare thru the diffusion of good books.

It is a high and practical compliment to Miss Eliza Gordon Browning's work that in fulfilling her desire to be relieved of her previous complete responsibility, as the Indianapolis Public Library opens a new era of development with its new building, the library trustees in choosing for chief librarian, as she suggested, a man of experience and promise, have doubled the previous remuneration and provided for a salary of \$4000. It is especially gratifying that an adequate salary is to be paid the new librarian, but the new departure cannot be passed by without a word of regret at the contrast with what has been paid Miss Browning, and what will be paid the new librarian. Miss Browning has been one of the foremost women librarians, outranking a majority of men in the service, in executive ability and library spirit. There are reasons which possibly justify a somewhat larger salary to men than to women in like positions, but doubling of the salary in the present case suggests that

the woman, who has done so much for Indianapolis, was sadly underpaid by the city which owes her such a debt. We say this in no spirit of criticism of the trustees, who are limited in the disposal of funds by the municipal budget, but simply to enter protest on behalf of a large majority of the profession, that the salaries of women should be more nearly on a par with those of masculine incumbents or accessions. It should be gratifying both to the library profession and the people of Indianapolis that Miss Browning does not retire from the service, but remains as the associate of the new chief.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the organization of the New York Public Library Staff Association, reported elsewhere, comes announcement that junior members of the staff in the lower grades have associated themselves as a trade union with the American Federation of Labor. It is explained by a representative of the Union, that the members consider that they belong to the industrial class, rather than to the professional class, and that this is the reason for the separate organization. If union principles should be followed to their logical result, Union members of a library staff might decline to serve with non-Union members, or to circulate books and periodicals not bearing a Union imprint, or to work in buildings in which the bricks had been made or laid by non-Union workers. This is distinctly in contrast with what we know as the library spirit, and would indeed separate the unionized workers from their professional fellows. An endeavor some months ago to unionize authors thru the Authors' League came to nothing because the leading authors felt that authorship was a profession, rather than an industry. Library trustees will scarcely feel called upon to deal with such problems, until specific occasion or conflict between Union methods and library practice should actually occur, and it is to be hoped that any such conflict will not arise.

BOOKS IN CAMP, TRENCH AND HOSPITAL

BY THEODORE WESLEY KOCH, *Chief, Order Division, Library of Congress*

Books and magazines are being supplied in great numbers to the British troops thru four agencies: (1) The British Red Cross and Order of St. John War Library; (2) The Camps Library; (3) The Young Men's Christian Association, and (4) The British Prisoners of War Book Scheme (Educational). In the following paper an attempt is made to give a brief history of each of these branches of a common work for the wholesome entertainment and mental well-being of the troops, to show how the field has been divided among the different organizations, and to give evidence of the splendid results accomplished. The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the promoters of the various schemes for their kindness in furnishing him with his source material, in allowing him to draw freely on what they themselves have written, in granting him interviews and in reading over the account as here presented, thus giving it their imprimatur.

With this paper, I am sending to the Louisville meeting of the American Library Association an exhibit made up of specimens of the kind of books and magazines which have proved most useful in entertaining and instructing the men. A first glance at this material may cause a shock to some librarians with settled convictions on book selection, but I would remind them that I have not tried to collect specimens of the standard authors sent out in large numbers to the troops. I have contented myself rather with the forwarding of literature of known popularity with Tommy Atkins and Jack Tar, but unknown to most Americans. Let this last remark not be taken to refer to the various parts of the Bible, the Prayer Book and Hymnal, of which I have sent numerous editions issued for the forces. I hope that some organization will look after the needs of American troops equally well. No time should be lost in interesting those who

have the means, the leisure and the executive ability to see that similar work is started at once in the United States. Co-operation or affiliation with the British organizations should be considered.

I. THE WAR LIBRARY

The night after war had been declared, Mrs. H. M. Gaskell lay awake wondering how she could best help in the coming struggle. Recalling how much a certain book she had read during a recent illness had meant to her, she realized the value of providing literature for the sick and wounded. A few days later she dined with some friends and talked over this opportunity for service, with the result that Lady Battersea decided to lend her splendid mansion, Surrey House, Marble Arch, for the work. Lord Haldane, who was War Minister at the time, approved the plan officially, and Sir Alfred Sloggett, then head of the R. A. M. C., gave his official sanction. The work was no sooner under way than the Admiralty asked whether the new organization would be willing to supply the Navy, the sound men as well as the sick. Mrs. Gaskell's brother, Mr. Beresford Melville, entered into the work with enthusiasm and gave it financial support. The call for books was the first appeal of the War, and newspapers were glad to give their space and support free to the letters asking for reading matter for both the sick and wounded. To the surprise of the organizers not only parcels and boxes, but vanloads of books were delivered to Surrey House. Hastily improvised book cases rose quickly to the ceilings of the rooms on the ground floor, then up the wide stairway, filling three immense rooms and crowding the corridors. It was impossible for the overworked volunteers to keep up with this unexpected volume of gifts. Dr. C. Hagerberg Wright of the London Library was appealed to and when he came to Surrey House and saw the multitude of books,

he decided to call upon his assistants. With five of his staff he set to work. It was necessary to hire empty wagons to stand at the door for the refuse, of which there was a huge quantity, for many people had seized this as an opportunity to clean out their rubbish piles and credit themselves with doing a charitable turn at the same time. Old parish magazines were sent in by tens of thousands, only to be passed on to the waiting wagons. To offset these, however, there were over a million well selected books, including rare editions of standard authors. The latter were put to one side for sale and the money thus received was invested in the kind of books most needed. While one set of helpers was unpacking, another was sending off carefully selected boxes of books to small permanent libraries in the Military and Naval Hospitals from lists furnished by the Admiralty and War Office. The permanent hospitals were supplied with a library before the wounded arrived, and as the war area expanded the War Library followed with literature. Advertisements were inserted in American and Canadian newspapers with the result that many publishers sent most acceptable gifts from across the water. Later, large consignments of literature came from South Africa, Australia, Madeira, the Canary Islands and New Zealand. English publishers were more than generous. One publisher sent 600 beautifully printed copies of six of the best novels in the English language, bound in dark blue and red washable buckram. The English and Foreign Bible Society has given eighty thousand copies of little khaki covered Gospels, with the Red Cross decorating the cover, and printed on thin paper.

In November, 1914, the Admiralty asked the War Library organization to supply the sailors in the North Sea Fleet at the rate of a book a man. Not only was this done, but boxes of books were sent to all the guards around the coasts of the British Isles, the Shetland and Orkney Isles, and the West Coast of Ireland. When the Camps Library was organized by Sir Edward Ward and the Hon. Mrs. An-

struther, for the strong and healthy soldiers in camps and trenches, the originators of the War Library met with the promoters of the new scheme and discussed a division of labor. The field of work was increasing to such an extent that it was agreed that the War Library should look after the "unfit" in the Army and Navy, while the new organization would take care of the "fit." This plan has worked very well, but alas! as Mrs. Gaskell reports, "as the wide-flung battle field extended, the supply of books dwindled. We were in despair. The papers, filled with other appeals, could only insert ours by payment, and money, too, had become very scarce. Meanwhile, hospitals in France doubled. Sick in Lemnos, Malta, Gallipoli, Egypt, grew in numbers to an alarming extent; books were asked for, cabled for, demanded, implored. Our hearts were indeed heavy laden." Relief came thru the action of Mr. Herbert Samuel, then Postmaster General, who, after paying a visit to the camps and seeing life in the trenches, decided that the Post Office should help in the work of forwarding reading material for the men. Then the Red Cross and Order of St. John was asked to affiliate the War Library scheme with its organization. In October, 1915, it was not only agreed to do this, but became financially responsible for the undertaking, the promoters of the latter promising in return to supply the literature that they and their hospitals require—which means considerably over 200,000 books and magazines a year.

When the beds at Gallipoli were being rapidly filled with the sick and wounded, a cable would come to Surrey House: "Send 25,000 books at once, light and good print." Perhaps the day before Malta had cabled for 10,000 similar books. The demand seemed to grow by leaps and bounds. No hospital at home or abroad asks without receiving the full quota requested. The library is now supplying East Africa, Bombay, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Salonika and Malta monthly with thousands of books and magazines. Fortnightly parcels go to the hospitals in France and to the Cross Channel Hospital

Service. To-day the organization is supplying approximately 1810 hospitals in Great Britain, 262 in France, 58 naval hospitals and 70 hospital ships. The transport hospital ships are replenished every voyage.

Those whom typhoid and dysentery had weakened were not able to hold books at all, and needed pictures instead. Mr. Rudyard Kipling had foreseen this need and asked those in charge to supply strong brown paper scrapbooks filled but not crowded with pictures. His suggestion was immediately adopted. These scrapbooks are made from sheets 43 x 27 inches folded three times forming a book of sixteen pages, about 14 x 11 inches, tied together at the back with a bow of bright ribbon. On the outside an attractive colored picture is pasted. The inside pages are filled with entertaining pictures, both in black and white and in color, interspersed with little jokes, anecdotes and very short stories from such weeklies as *Punch*, *London Opinion*, and *Answers*. Short poems are found to be acceptable space fillers. Comic postcards are used, but no Christmas cards. Pictures are always placed straight before the eye so that the invalid may not have to turn the scrap book around in order to see them, for many a patient is too weak even to lift his hand, and must await the coming of a nurse in order to know what the next page has in store for him. Volunteer makers of these aids to cheer are urged to remember that they are for grown men, not for children. They have been furnished in large numbers by a generous public, and have been found invaluable. Fresh scrapbooks are supplied to the hospital ships each voyage. A young soldier, just recovering from typhoid, came to the War Library on his return from Egypt and was asked to look about and tell what he would have liked best during his convalescence. "I was too tired to read," said he, "but I would have given a lot for one of those picture books." This type of convalescent can use games to advantage and so the War Library has started a Games Department. There is a never ceasing demand for playing cards, dominoes, draughts, and good

jigsaw puzzles—even with a few pieces missing. Anything that can be packed flat is acceptable.

As to the kind of books the soldiers ask for, let us have Mrs. Gaskell's experience in her own words: "Perhaps your eyes will be opened, as mine were, to new worlds of literature," said she when interviewed on the subject. "I confess I was quite ignorant of these books before the war. They are exciting, absorbing, sensational. Detective stories are shouted for; so is the 'Bull-dog breed,' 'The Red Seal' and 'The Adventure' series; and all sorts of penny novelettes. Of course, all sevenpenny, sixpenny and shilling editions are invaluable from their handy size and good print. And now for the favorite authors—they are nearly all in the sixpenny and sevenpenny series, and come in grand procession of favor, Nat Gould, Jack London, Rudyard Kipling, William LeQueux, Ridgwell Cullum, Charles Garvice, Guy Boothby, A. Conan Doyle, W. W. Jacobs, Florence Barclay, Ian Hay, Cutcliffe Hyne, 'Q,' John Oxenham, W. A. Vachell, Edgar Wallace, Rider Haggard, Dumas, and Robert Louis Stevenson. All these, multiplied ten thousand times by the printing press, go out to cheer the men-folk in their suffering and convalescence. They are a party of perpetual entertainers who make laughter and romance to spring up from the battle dust. They are balm and gladness.

"All detective stories—good detective stories—are hailed with joy. Sherlock Holmes is a physician—remember that. But lest you feel that this ephemeral class of books is all that is asked for, I must say that poetry is in demand, and, as you will see later, the immortals are wooed down from their Olympian heights to make cheer among mortals. The first and second sixpenny series of the 'Hundred Best Poems' go out in generous installments; so do the 'Hundred Best Love Poems.' Shakespeare, greatest of patriots, visits the hospitals—he is ever young, tho three hundred years old—but we prefer him in single plays; a complete volume is too bulky, perhaps too formidable. A book must not be too formidable or som-

bre to look at; it's like a cyclist with a long hill in front of him—the sight makes him tired.

"There's a demand among the men for handbooks on trade-handicraft subjects; and maps, such as the Strand War Map, are most acceptable. I know a gentleman whose leisure moments are filled by turning over the leaves of Bradshaw. He enjoys it thoroly; it's like counting the beads on a rosary; station after station will remind him of journeyings to and fro in the land and bring back adventures which made them memorable to him. Well, I suppose it is in that manner that the wounded soldiers enjoy maps—and naturally they like to follow the war from their resting beds.

"As for the officers, they ask for new six shilling novels and all kinds of lighter biographies, what Robert Louis Stevenson calls 'heroic gossip.' Here are particular books which I may name: 'Garibaldi and the Thousand' (Trevelyan), 'Beatrice d'Este' (Miss Cartwright), and 'Portraits and Sketches' (Edmund Gosse). Travel books of all sorts are acclaimed; so, too, are the light-to-hold editions of Thackeray, Dickens, E. A. Poe, Kipling and Meredith. The reviews are appreciated, especially *Blackwood's*, *The English Review* and the *Cornhill*. These are priceless for the sick."

Mrs. Gaskell says that the workers are encouraged to renewed effort by the countless letters they receive from all over the war area. "I don't know how we should live without your books," writes one wounded soldier. "I am just waiting until my pal has finished to get hold of his book," writes another. "We have no books," is the appeal of an isolated group of wounded in Egypt. "All we have had to read here was a scrap of the advertisement page of a newspaper picked up on the desert, and on it we saw that you send books to sick and wounded. Please hurry up and send some. The flies are awful."

An officer in charge of a Casualty Clearing Hospital writes of the great joy in camp when he distributed the contents of a parcel among the patients. Every man in the hospital had something to read and

for many hours the monotony of hospital life was greatly relieved. A popular paperback novel by Nat Gould lasts less than a week. The men hide it for fear of its being taken away. They pass it surreptitiously to a comrade in the next bed, or carry it in their pockets like a treasure trove. It is literally read to pieces and in a week there is sure to be a request for another Nat Gould—a writer probably unknown to American librarians, but of whose books, we are told by the publishers, over ten million copies have been sold. According to the *Athenaeum*, he is the most popular of living writers, and among the great of the past, Dumas alone surpasses him.

"I received the book you have so kindly sent me on practical gas fitting and thank you very much for same," writes one who had put in a special request. "It deals with everything you could wish to know on the subject. I am sure it will be a great help to me when the time comes for my discharge from the Army."

The routine handling of this material is as follows: After unpacking, the books are stamped and sorted into various classes—like sevenpenny novels, sixpenny paper bound novels, poetry, classics, religious and miscellaneous—and placed on different tables. Those who unpack enter in a book the names and addresses of the donors, with remarks. Acknowledgments are made on a special card and are also entered in the day book. The requests are likewise entered in a day book, with date, address and number of items to be sent. A label is written, consignment sheet made out, advice card attached, as well as a notice card to be hung up for reference in the hospital. These are all fastened together with a clip and placed in a box for the selectors. The selectors choose the books and magazines to be sent out, enclose the notice cards, fill in and address the advice card and place the selection, with the label, in a box for the packers. After the parcel is packed and addressed the label is attached, the address entered in the railway book, then advice card and consignment sheet are placed in a drawer until the Railway Com-

pany representative calls. When the parcels leave the Library the advice cards are dated and posted, the consignment sheets filled, and an index card is written for the hospital if one has not already been made. The number of parcels sent and the date are entered in the day book, and the book containing the original entry is checked. When the secretaries hear of a new hospital, a card is sent asking whether books are desired. At the same time an index card is made on which the date of inquiry is entered. An inquiry card is also sent to a hospital that has not used books for six months.

The organization must be well thought out or else a Tommy Atkins hospital in Mesopotamia will get the parcel intended for an officers' hospital on the Riviera. "The selectors must have intellectual sympathies," says Mrs. Gaskell, "and human sympathies. They must send a parcel to a general hospital that contains Masfield's 'Prose Selections' and a large sprinkling of the 'Bull-dog breed' series. Sometimes as I touch the books and send them speeding on their way, I think of the strange company traveling to a still stranger fate. Boswell and Pepys, Nick Carter detective stories, the Bible, Nat Gould, Wordsworth's *Prelude*, Famous Boxers, the Koran, Miss Austen, Mark Twain, Marie Corelli, Macaulay, *London Opinion*, the *Round Table*, go side by side to be read—by whom? All we know is that those brave souls find their comfort and consolation in reading, for they tell us so and ask for more. Suffering, weariness, loneliness, depression, weakness, fear of death—most of us have known one or the other. But these brave hearts know one and all; still worse, the fear sometimes of inaction for life. Only books can make them forget for a few minutes, an hour perhaps. I cannot ask for books with thoughts in my heart like these; they ask, and surely *they* will not ask in vain."

2. THE CAMPS LIBRARY

The Camps Library owes its origin to the desire of the English to prepare in every way for the arrival of their overseas brethren

who were coming to join the Imperial Army. The various contingents were to be encamped on Salisbury Plain—a place admirably adapted for military concentration and training, but without any opportunities for recreation. Colonel Sir Edward Ward was asked by Lord Kitchener to undertake the general care of the contingents from the colonies. Sir Edward suggested that, among other things needed for the troops, libraries be established for their use. The War Office approved, and the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther undertook the organization of the work. An appeal to the public was made through the press for books and magazines to lighten the monotony of the long autumn and winter evenings of the soldiers encamped on Salisbury Plain. The 30,000 books asked for were quickly secured. The Association of Publishers sent a large contribution of suitable literature. The books and magazines as received were sorted and labeled as the property of the Overseas Library.

When it became known that the Australian and New Zealand contingents would not land in England, but would disembark in Egypt, a division of books was made necessary for the Canadians from those for the Australians and New Zealanders. Special tents fitted with rough shelving and tables were provided in the camps of the Canadian soldiers. On the arrival of the contingent, the chaplains undertook the care and distribution of the books. The desire of those who had given them was that every facility should be afforded the men in obtaining them, and that no stringent restrictions should be imposed on the loans. The charging system was a simple one: a manuscript book in which each man wrote the name of the book borrowed, the date on which borrowed and his signature, the entry being erased on its return. "We found that our labors had the reward for which we worked and hoped," wrote Sir Edward. "The overseas soldier is an omnivorous reader, and we had the gratification of learning that our efforts to lighten the dreary evening hours were very deeply appreciated." Mrs. Gaskell also com-

ments on the curiously different appetite for books shown by the overseas contingent, remarking that the Canadians have an insatiable desire for books of reference, as evidenced by three requests from Colonial Hospitals asking for the Encyclopedia Britannica in forty volumes—all of which were duly granted.

Large quantities of books and magazines were forwarded to the Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt. Then a much larger enterprise was launched: the provision of libraries for the camps of the Territorial and New Armies all over the United Kingdom. Troops were quartered in camps and at detached stations far from towns and healthful amusements. These men were as much in need of good reading matter as the soldiers on Salisbury Plain. A large empty warehouse was lent thru the kindness of the representative of the Belgian Army in London. This was equipped with shelves and tables and a further appeal was made to the public thru the press, by letters to Lord-lieutenants and other leaders in the various countries, to Lord Mayors and Mayors and again to the publishers. Circulars were sent to all General Officers commanding and the Officers Commanding Units, informing them of the new undertaking, and that preparations had been made to give them books and magazines in the proportion of one to every six men of their strength at a small charge sufficient to pay for the cost of packing and the labor of the working staff which it was found necessary to employ, as warehousemen and the like.

The supply of books was ample at first, but with success came increased demands from troops in every part of the United Kingdom, and it became necessary to search out fresh fields from which new supplies might be gathered. Then came the realization that there was a want for books and magazines even more urgent than that of the troops at home, and that was by the men in the trenches and in the convalescent and rest camps at the front. "When it is recognized," says Sir Edward, "that in the trenches only one-fourth of the men are actively on duty

watching the enemy, while the remaining three-fourths are concealed at the bottom of the trenches with their field of vision limited to a few yards of earth, it may well at once be realized how important to them are any methods of enlivening the long, weary hours of waiting." Consequently a system was organized by which, once a month, boxes were sent to every unit in the Expeditionary Force, the number of books being proportioned to the number of men, 200 books to a battalion. Bales were also made up for the use of men on trains and transports.

Then the post offices thruout the country became collecting depots for the Camps Library. Those wishing to send books or maps to the soldiers and sailors need only hand them unaddressed, unwrapped and unstamped, over the counter of any post office, and they are forwarded free of charge to headquarters for sorting, labeling and shipping to the troops. Some weeklies print prominently on their outside cover a reminder of the fact that the reader, when finished with the number, can send it to the troops by handing it without any formality or expense over the counter of the nearest post office. On account of the shortage of staff and because this work is not strictly post office business, receipts are not given for books and magazines received in this manner, but the post office staff are keenly interested in the scheme and make the proper disposal of literature handed in a matter of personal pride and honor.

The literature sent in is distributed according to an agreed proportion of bags to the London Chamber of Commerce and the British and Foreign Sailors' Association for the use of the Navy; to the British Red Cross and Order of St. John War Library for the use of hospitals and hospital ships; the bulk goes to the Camps Library, which since the beginning of the war has dealt with over nine million publications. The Camps Library alone requires 75,000 pieces weekly to meet the ordinary minimum needs from the various seats of war, and it is ready and eager to deal with as many more as the public will give. Especially in win-

ter the demand for "something to read" in training and rest camps, as well as from those at the front, far exceeds the supply.

"I understand most fully," wrote Sir Douglas Haig, "the value of readable books to men who are out of the line with time on their hands, and little opportunity of getting anything of the sort for themselves. I need say nothing to support the claim of those who are wounded or convalescent. The Camps Library exists for the purpose of receiving books and magazines for distribution to our sailors and soldiers. The demand that has now to be met is very great and increases constantly with the growth of our forces overseas. I am, therefore, writing this letter to urge all those at home who have been accustomed to buy books and magazines in the past, to continue to do so freely, if possible in increasing numbers, and, having read and enjoyed them, to pass them on as freely to the Camps Library for circulation among the troops."

The following is the Camps Library system of distribution: Any commanding officer of any camp at home or abroad, wishing to form a lending library for the use of his men, can call upon the Camps Library for bound books. These are labeled and sent out in lots of one hundred in the proportion of one book to every six men. A supply is sent to regimental recreation rooms on request. Automatically, once a month, no application being necessary, boxes or bales of books and magazines are sent to all units, in proportion to their strength, serving with the British, Mediterranean and Indian expeditionary forces. Monthly supplies of magazines are sent to the bases for the use of the men entraining for the front. Chaplains of every denomination in every theater of war receive on application a box once a fortnight, or a bale once a month, for distribution. All requests for light literature from the prisoners of war are dealt with, and large libraries have been formed at most of the prisoners' camps in Germany.

Great as has been the weekly supply resulting from the sympathy and generosity of the public, those in charge feel

that if the demands are adequately to be met the present supply must be greatly increased, and those responsible for the distribution of the literature hope that the public who have so generously supported the organization in the past will not only, if possible, add to their own gifts, but induce others to support the scheme, and will make the taking of surplus books and magazines to the local post office a war habit. The public is assured that within a very few days after the books are handed across the counter of any post office they are in possession of fighting men at home and abroad, on sea and land, in camp and hospital.

Of course, some things come in that cannot be sent out, like stray numbers of *Punch* of the year 1846, "Hints to mothers," "How to cut a blouse," "Meditations among the tombs," and an old telephone directory! The authorities found it rather difficult to deal with a herring-barrel full of sermons, and were at a loss to know what to do with passionate love letters included by mistake. Those desirous of helping are asked not to send "Talks about dress-making" or "Guides to English watering-places."

If anyone has a doubt as to whether these books and magazines are appreciated by the men for whom they are intended a glance thru the hundreds of letters kept at headquarters will dispel it. "Cramped in a crumbling dug-out, time passes slowly, and the monotony is greatly relieved by a few 'mags' from the old folks at home," writes one officer from the front. "The men all ask for pre-war magazines. It is nice to get away from it for a time." A letter from France brought this message: "The last parcel of your books came just as we had been relieved after the gas attack, and there is nothing like a book for taking one's mind off what one has seen and gone thru." The wear and tear on printed matter in the trenches is very hard, and magazines at the front last but a short time.

"A hut will probably be allotted to us as a recreation room, and it will contain bookcases made by our own pioneers from bacon boxes to hold your gifts," re-

ports another officer. Supply wagons known to contain parcels of books are eagerly watched for by the troops in the Land of Somewhere. "The lads were never so pleased in their lives as when I told them I had some books for them," is the way one lance-corporal puts it. An extract from another officer's letter tells the same story: "Most of the men were lying or sitting about with nothing to do. When I said I had a box of books to lend, they were around me in a moment like a lot of hounds at a worry, and in less than no time each had a book—at least as far as they would go. Those who hadn't been quick enough were trying to get the lucky ones to read aloud. It would have done you good to see how the men enjoyed getting the books. . . . May we have more, as many more as you can spare?"

A regimental officer writes from Gallipoli that he considers it most important "to give the men some occupation in this monotonous and dull trench warfare." "The long hours of waiting that frequently fall to the lot of a unit in the trenches are not nearly so trying if the men have a good supply of books," is the testimony of another officer. "All the books sent seem very welcome, for soldiers' tastes vary," says one writer from "Somewhere in France." Men in Salonika have requested a copy of a Greek history, their interest in the subject being awakened by the treasures of antiquity which they excavated while digging trenches. "It would give us great joy to get a few books on Syria and Palestine," is the statement of an Army chaplain. "I myself can get but few books,—none about the Crusaders. Only Dr. Stewart's about the Holy Land. And my men are hungry for information. I have sent for books and they have not come. I would gladly pay for any book on either subject mentioned. The difficulties of transport have got in my way. When I was in Cairo I could not get a guide to Syria or a book on the Crusaders, either in English or French. Yet life out in the desert, or rather, wilderness, is conducive to mental receptivity and thought of higher things."

The most pathetic bit of correspondence connected with the whole work is a pencilled note on a sheet of paper fastened with red sealing wax to an inside page of a copy of "The story teller":

With Best Wishes.

I am only a little boy of 10 years. And I Hope who ever gets this Book will like it. My father is missing. Since the 25 and 26 Sept. 1915. The Battle of Loos. I wonder if it will fall in the hands of anyone who was in that Battle and could give us any Information concerning Him.

Underneath is written the name of the lad's father, the number of the battalion, the name of his regiment, and the home address. Inquiries were set on foot, but, alas, they were of no avail. The little boy's father was one of the great army who had died a hero's death for his country's sake.

[The two concluding sections of Mr. Koch's paper, dealing with the Y. M. C. A. libraries and the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme, will be printed in the August issue.—Ed. L. J.]

SHIPMENTS OF GERMAN BOOKS RECEIVED

It will interest librarians to know that about ten more libraries got shipments of German books thru G. E. Stechert & Co. early in June. These had obtained a permit last January and the goods were shipped from Leipzig to Rotterdam but were held there because no steamer sailed from that port. This makes about twenty libraries which have received either periodicals or books or both.

The large shipments held in Rotterdam since April 1916, nearly one hundred boxes and bales of books and periodicals for Stechert's alone, have been released and if there is no further hitch they ought to come in within the next few weeks.

Some newspapers have reported that some 3500 to 5000 cases of scientific books and periodicals have been released by the English government. This release only refers to parcel post and book post, parcels weighing perhaps one to 10 pounds, of which there seem to be about 3500.

ADVENTURES IN LIBRARY ADVERTISING

BY CHARLES H. COMPTON, *Reference Librarian, Seattle Public Library*

THIS is a personal narrative of high adventure in a new country with few blazed trails. Some pioneers had gone before and were ready to encourage and aid the tenderfoot, but the woods swarmed with librarians who kept continually saying, "It isn't dignified. My library doesn't need to advertise. We already have more than we can do." Altho I make no pretension of having gone very far, still the events along the way have been full of thrills and excitement to me and perhaps an account of them may be of interest to others. I shall relate some of the experiments which we have tried in the publicity work of the Seattle Public Library and shall note conclusions we have reached as to effective methods of publicity.

My real interest in library publicity came by chance several years ago thru a friend who was teaching advertising in one of the high schools here and who was an all around advertising enthusiast. He gave hours of his time drilling me in the principles of advertising, and we worked out together a placard advertising the technology room of the library. After we had finally decided upon the copy, he took me to a printer in a shop which specialized in the printing of advertising material. We have used the same printer ever since and to me he is a wonder, a workman whom William Morris would approve. There are no pains that he will not take to get every detail right, regardless of how many proofs are necessary. He welcomes suggestions, but has his own ideas of good printing, and is ready to give them. Such a printer is worth everything, for an advertisement, regardless of how excellent the wording, cannot be really effective unless the printing is attractive and easy to read. We made one mistake in our first placard, in not having it printed on sufficiently heavy card board. It would have been easy to get heavy white bristol board, but we did not like this, and used a light cream which was all right in color but not heavy enough. The size was also unfortunate, 11 by 20

inches, and as the printing ran the short way of the card it would not stand unless fastened. We have since then decided upon the uniform size of 11 by 14 inches for our placards and print them the long way of the card. We have also decided upon a uniform card, known technically as artist's mount, a light brown, with ripple finish and of good weight. We have had considerable trouble in getting this card board but we have insisted on having it altho at times it has been necessary to order it from out of the city.

Thrill number one came when the order for the first poster was delivered at the library and we opened up the package and there stood the message to "Skilled workmen and others who want to go ahead," telling them that the library had made special provision for them and was ready to serve them. Ever since then, like I of old, there has been a bug pursuing me and I have never been able to get away from the idea, morning, noon, or night, that the library should spread the news in factory, shop and store, of library service to all.

Skilled Workmen and others who want to go ahead

**You will find at the Public Library
the latest and best books and
magazines on your line of work**

**Go to the technology room—ask for Mr. Thompson
who will be glad to assist you**

Seattle Public Library

**Fourth Ave. and Madison St.
Telephone Main 2466**

We posted 250 copies of this first placard in the industrial district of the city both on the inside and outside of shops and factories. The permission to put up the placards was usually granted to us readily, but a few men seemed suspicious of our motives in advertising the library. One of them said, "What are you doing this for anyway?" The returns from this placard were not phenomenal, but they were sufficiently encouraging to demonstrate the value of

such advertising. In fact, I think it is a mistake to expect that the public is going to flock to the library in response to any special piece of advertising. Repeated and persistent advertising is necessary for permanent results.

**When you want
information—statistics—facts
don't hesitate
come to your Public Library
or telephone**



This service is yours for the asking

The second placard, composed with due apologies to Kipling and to Sapolio, started off as follows, "The day's work—Brighten it—Lighten it—Get more for it—How?—Use your public library," etc. I have long ceased to be proud of this effort, but at that stage of my development it completely charmed me and I was wholly oblivious of the criticisms which were hurled at it. Perhaps my pride was due to the fact that it had been evolved after much labor and thought and naturally it seemed to me that it must have merit.

**Get the Good
out of your public library
Borrow the brains of the best
writers on your line of work**

**The librarians will assist you in
choosing the right books
and magazines**

**Also for information on any subject, try
the reference department—Main 2466**

I did better with the next placard, having in the meantime during a vacation made a rather careful study of the fundamentals of advertising. For this purpose I used principally "Advertising and selling" by Hollingsworth, which the instructor in advertising at the University of Washington had told me was at that time the best text on the subject. I looked over and read in part a number of other books on advertising but I found that for my purpose Hollingsworth was by far the most satisfactory. This

third placard is the one which reads, "Get the good out of your public library," etc., which is reproduced with others in this article. It took several months to put this into its final form. It was re-worded a great many times and was criticised by a number of the library staff and also by persons outside of the library. The advertising man of one of our department stores showed an interest in it and made suggestions as he has done in numerous other cases. The wording played around in my mind, as I have said, for several months.

Books on Business

at

The Public Library

**Why not use them and
get ahead?**

For example the phrase, "Borrow the brains," is one which President Wilson used and when I saw it, I laid hold of it immediately and thought, "That is what I want. It conveys an idea simply yet strikingly, a phrase that is apt to stick in the mind of one who reads it."

Our tendency at the present time is to shorten the wording, as you will notice in the "Books on Business" placard, the last one printed. The whole message is given almost instantaneously and he who sees it at all must read in full. In working out the placards we have tried to keep three qualities in mind: They must be simple, so that a ten-year-old can understand—striking, so that they will make an impression—dignified, so that they may command respect. We print about 1000 of each kind and distribute them widely thruout the city in places where they will attract attention, such as department stores, restaurants, cafeterias, barber shops, comfort stations, public markets, shops, and factories. For especially prominent places where we know they will be left up permanently, we have provided frames with removable backs and as new placards are printed we take out the old and put in the new ones. For example, we have eight of these framed placards hung in the elevators and other

prominent places in the County-City Building which is used by some 18,000 people daily. Our public markets are also patronized by thousands of people and we have several of the framed signs there. Soon after we had put the placards in the market the manager came in and said he thought it was about time he was looking up markets in other cities. He evidently had never used the library before and he spent several hours studying and took material away with him.

We have gotten out one sign which is

a four-page bulletin, which the library publishes weekly or at much longer intervals, the first number of which appeared January 26, 1916. We applied to the Post Office Department for the second class mailing privilege for the *Poster*, having been encouraged by the local postal authorities to think it would be granted to us. However, it was refused on the ground that this library is not a regularly incorporated institution of learning. Other libraries that happen to be separately incorporated have been granted this privilege, tho of course

VAPAA VLEINEN KIRJASTO
NELJAS AVE. & MADISON KATU
Kirjasto on joukko Suomen kielisiä kirjoja. Te saatte lainaa-kirjoja ilmaiseksi niilleen ja ostettun-
ne ja muuttokirjoja kahden Seattlin asujan ja tois-
tulevan henkilön nimet.

BIBLIOTHEQUE PUBLIQUE
4.e AVENUE & RUE MADISON
La bibliothèque a des livres français. On
peut se procurer une carte de prêt gratuit en
donnant son nom et son adresse et, comme ré-
tribution, deux personnes de Seattle dont on est connu.

BESPLATNO JAVNA KNJIZARA
ČETVRTA SIROKA ULICA I MADISON
Knjizara ima knjige o Hrvatskom jeziku. Vi možete
prihvatiti knjižarnu posjetnicu na podjaci vaše ime
i adresu i vai odmah doći uzeti knjige u Seattle,
koje su vam poznate i da vas poznaju.

FRIE OFFENTLICHE BIBLIOTHEK
VIERTE AVE. & MADISON STR.
Die Bibliothek hat deutsche Bücher. Man kann
eine Bibliothekskarte erhalten wenn man seinen Namen
und seine Adresse angibt und als Referenz zwei in
Seattle wohnende Personen nennt mit welchen man
bekannt ist.

BESELIATHO
EVENING STAR KIRJASTO
4-ee Avenue & Madison
Bibliotheken library books on previous cards. The library
books are on hand. Each borrower must have previous cards. No-
one can borrow books without previous cards. No-
one can borrow books without previous cards.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
FOURTH AVE. & MADISON STREET
You can secure a library card by giving your name
and address and, as reference, the names of two people
living in Seattle who know you.

BRANCH LIBRARIES
Ballard 2026 Market Street
Columbia 4921 Ramona Blvd.
Fremont 3425 Fremont Ave.
Georgetown 13th S. & Stanley
Green Lake E. Green Lake Blvd. & 4th N. E.
Queen Anne 4th W. & W. Garfield
University 10th N. E. & E. 50th
West Seattle College W. & 42nd S. W.
Yakima 23d & Yakima

FRIT OFFENTLIGT BIBLIOTHEK
N. 4. AF FOURTH AVE. & MADISON ST.
Biblioteket har dansk-sprogede bøger. De kan få
et lånekort ved at angive Dens navn og adresse samt
henvisning til to i Seattle boende personer, der kender
Dem.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ
FOURTH AVE. & MADISON ST.
Η ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ ΕΧΕΙ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΝΕΑΤΕΡΑΣ ΤΕΤΡΑ-
ΔΕΚΕΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ. ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΗ ΕΝΔΕΥΞΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ
ΤΙΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΕΣ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΑ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΟΛΟΙΑ. ΤΙΣ ΑΝΤΙ-
ΣΤΟΙΧΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΑ. ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΑ.
ΕΝ ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ.

FRJA FOLKBIBLIOTHEK
FOURTH AVE. & MADISON ST.
Biblioteket innehåller svenska böcker. Ni kan
erhålla en lånkort hos gästarna att geva vid namn
och adress samt, såsom referens, två i Seattle
boende personer, vilka kända eller personliga.

LIBRERIA PUBLICA
CUARTA AVENIDA & MADISON ST.
La librería tiene libros en español. Usted puede
obtener de la librería una tarjeta, pero dando su nom-
bre y dirección y los nombres de dos personas que
vivan en Seattle y que lo conozcan a Usted.

FRIT OFFENTLIGT BIBLIOTHEK
N. 4. AF FOURTH AVE. & MADISON ST.
Biblioteket har dansk-sprogede bøger. De kan få
et lånekort ved at angive Dens navn og adresse samt
henvisning til to i Seattle boende personer, der kender
Dem.

BIBLIOTECA PUBBLICA GRATUITA
QUARTA AVENUE & MADISON ST.
Vi sono molti libri italiani nella Biblioteca. Vi
potete procurare la carta di riconoscimento, dando il
vostro nome e indirizzo, e dando come referenza i nomi
e gli indirizzi di due persone, che dimorino in questa città
e che vi conoscano personalmente.

DIKAI VISUOMENES KNIGAS
4 AVE. & MADISON ST.
Sitas knygimas tur knygis Lietuvos kalbe, turinas
gali gauti del parnacinimo namo ant paaiskavimo.
Knygo ang knygimas gamiti kordinkis del gavimo viokio
knego.

rather different from the others and much smaller. This is neatly framed and we have placed copies in about 50 hotels in the city. It calls special attention to the privileges which the library offers tourists. Our last placard, which has just been printed, is in thirteen different languages and is intended to advertise the work of the library with the foreign born. It will be posted in the United States Immigration Station, in schools for teaching foreigners English, and in other places thruout the foreign sections of the city.

I shall now describe the *Library Poster*,

the general character of their work does not differ from ours. The acceptance of the *Poster* as second class matter would have saved us each year a large amount, as the mailing rate would be reduced from one cent per copy to one cent per pound.

The *Library Poster*, unlike the usual library bulletin, is not a record of new books added to the library. Each number is devoted to a timely subject with the definite object of distributing the copies to a group to whom the subject should have a particular appeal. One number a month is given up to municipal topics and is sent to city

officials and city employees and to men especially interested in civic affairs. Another number a month during the school year is devoted to educational subjects and every teacher in the public schools receives a copy. The other numbers are devoted to various subjects of which I may mention a few as examples: a woman's club number sent to club women thruout the city; a Rotary Club number distributed at a meeting of the club which the librarian addressed; a Child's Own Library number distributed thru parent-teacher associations; a real estate number mailed by the Seattle Real Estate Association to its members; a garden number largely distributed thru seed stores, 2500 copies having lasted only a few weeks. We are soon to have a number on labor problems, 5000 of which will be distributed to union men thruout the city. The secretary of the Seattle Labor Council is very much interested and says he will personally go before the unions of the various trades and will urge the members to use the lists and read the books. We have tried to make the *Poster* attractive by using an illustration, a poem, or a striking quotation on the front page. We have not limited the contents of the *Poster* to lists of books, but have included articles on various phases of the work of the library and also have used charts, showing for example the growth of the library in comparison with the increase in the tax levy and the growth in population for a number of years. The publication of the *Poster* is in charge of a committee of three but many others on the staff take a hand in the compiling of the lists and do other work connected with getting it ready for the printer.

Placard advertising and the *Library Poster* are our two principal methods of publicity; the first attracts attention and is suggestive, the second informs and shows more specifically how the library is useful. A few other ways, however, may be mentioned briefly. At one time we sent out 60,000 leaflets in regard to the library, enclosing them with the monthly bills of our city water and light departments. We have a set of stereopticon slides illustrating the work of the library with various pictures

and charts. These are used when the librarian or other members of the staff give talks on the library before clubs and commercial organizations. Since July, 1913, we have been sending out postals to parents whose names are listed in the birth notices in one of the daily papers, calling attention to two good books on the care and feeding of babies. Before beginning this kind of publicity the central library had 40 books on the care of children while it now has 131 including duplicates. Recently upon making an examination of the shelves only 51 of the 131 were in and nearly all of the 36 copies of Holt's "Care and feeding of children" were out. The circulation of such books from the branch libraries has increased correspondingly. At the annual Baby Week the library has had a booth with juvenile books and books on the care and training of children, lists for distribution, and attendants in charge to explain to the mothers the merits of the various books. At the permanent exhibit of the Manufacturers' Association of Seattle, where many local products are shown, we have a display case with about fifty books on manufacturing and business methods.

No mention has been made of newspaper publicity altho I deem it extremely important. Probably more people can be reached thru the newspapers than in any other one way. We have made manful efforts to secure such publicity and have obtained some, but on the whole it has been disappointing. It is in our opinion becoming increasingly difficult to get free publicity thru metropolitan newspapers. At least that has been our experience. A few libraries have commenced to use regular paid space in the newspapers and I feel sure that we will in the future see more of this. We have not, however, tried it in Seattle.

We are hearing a great deal in these war times about conserving our resources, about eliminating waste, in materials, in time, in effort. I suppose the war will not revolutionize libraries in this respect, tho the useless duplication of work on their part is plain proof that they need it. This is especially true of library publicity. Each librarian is tooting his own horn but no

band is playing. In spite of our proneness for library meetings and conferences, we librarians, I judge, are very much individualists at heart. Perhaps we shall continue to be, but if we do the library is going to lag behind, for the day of individualism is past. It has broken down thru sheer inadequacy to meet new conditions. Co-operation, applied socialism, if you wish to call it that, is taking its place because it is the system that works—gets results. And if we are ever going to get real results from library publicity we must pool our interests, we must have co-operative publicity. When one considers the fact that library publicity to-day on the whole is distinctly poor and also the even more self-evident fact that the ignorance of the public in regard to library service is nothing less than colossal, it does seem as if the problem ought to be met more successfully. At the 1914 meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association the writer read a paper on publicity in which the suggestion was made that there ought to be a publicity expert for libraries, employed by the American Library Association, paid for co-operatively. Miss Cornelia Marvin, of the Oregon State Library, took up the idea and upon her recommendation a committee was appointed by the president to carry on co-operative publicity in the Pacific Northwest and to bring to the attention of librarians the need of a publicity expert. We have tried out co-operative publicity in the Pacific Northwest and several of the placards printed in Seattle have been sold to libraries ordering them. About 1500 of one of them were sold to 20 different libraries and others have been sold in less quantities. It is interesting to state that we were able to sell them at 4 cents each while an eastern library supply firm has copied a number of them and sells them at 10 cents each. The publicity committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association sent out circular letters to prominent librarians thruout the country, advancing the proposition of a publicity expert for libraries. A majority of them endorsed the idea and a number of state library associations have passed resolutions in favor of it. It has been taken up by the publicity

committee of the American Library Association and a definite plan for the carrying out of such a program was presented at its last meeting to the Executive Board of the American Library Association by Mr. Willis H. Kerr, chairman of the publicity committee. It seems to me that eventually some such plan will be adopted, for in anything as difficult as modern advertising surely we need expert assistance.

The adventure is told to date and may the future bring more. Every librarian should advertise his library for the fun there is in it if for nothing else.

TRANSLATION SERVICE FROM THE BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS

THE Foreign Trade Bureau of the Business Men's League of St. Louis maintains a translation bureau equipped to make translations in Spanish, Portuguese, German, French, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Polish, and Hungarian, and by special arrangement with translators in the city the service is extended to other languages.

A membership in the Business Men's League entitles the member to 100 commercial-letter translations of 100 words free of charge, additional letters being charged for at the rate of 12½ cents per letter of 100 words. The translation service, however, is not restricted to members of the organization, but may be used by any business concern, the rate to non-members being 25 cents per letter of 100 words for commercial-letter translations and 50 cents per 100 words for the translation of legal documents and catalogs.

Many of the firms for which translation work is done regularly have authorized the secretary of the bureau to sign their letters for them, and the method of procedure in such cases is as follows: A supply of the stationery of the clients is kept on file at the bureau; the clients mail their letters for translation to the bureau, the translation is made by the bureau and the letter signed by the secretary in the name of the client and mailed direct to the addressee, a copy of the translation being mailed to the client.

ON A BOOK WAGON IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS

BY MRS. FLORENCE HOLMES RIDGWAY, *Assistant Librarian, Berea College*

A MUDHOLE is rated usually as an uninteresting object. Observation, when given it, is merely for the sake of passing by on the other side. The man of science may have a fleeting cogitation on the geological processes of a mudhole, or the man of reforms may have a vision of a community resurrected thru reconstructed roadways. But it rarely happens that a mudhole thrusts itself upon the attention of the average person unless by accident he be thrust into the mudhole. That an experience savoring so much of the earth could befall a librarian is quite foreign to one's imagination. Yet life with its strange variations has brought to the librarians of the Berea College Library this extraordinary experience.

Traveling on a book wagon thru the Kentucky mountains has involved for them a considerable amount of extrication from mudholes. Indeed the mudhole has become to them a sort of symbol of that which Berea College is struggling to overcome, namely, the isolation of the mountain people; for the tragedy of isolation with its long, long sequences of deprivation and retardation has for its cause that which two short words may express—bad roads.

Standing at the gateway to the Southern Appalachians midway between the fertile lands of the Blue Grass and the friendly foothills of the Cumberlands, Berea College, for nearly three score years, has held open hand and heart to the mountain people. Across roadless hills, up tortuous streams and thru smiling valleys it has sent its messengers seeking to help the mountain people to regain the heritage of which isolation has deprived them.

Thru eight states stretch the Appalachians. Sheltered within these beautiful hills are over 3,000,000 people—"mountain whites" they are erroneously called. They are our kith and kin, children of America's most honored ancestry. Nowhere else can be found purer-blooded descendants of our Scotch and English forbears. Hardy

pioneers were those forefathers who, in the long ago, pushing westward and baffled in their progress by the overtowering hills, built homes within their shelter, wrested food from the hillsides, and thus lived out their lives. Leaving to their children the quaint songs of old England and the courage of their own sturdy spirits, they bestowed a rich heritage, yet withal left their children more remote from progress than were they themselves.

Berea College Library for nearly a score of years has been sending gifts of books and magazines into the mountain homes and lending traveling libraries to the mountain schools. A further development of this work took place last December in the starting of a book wagon. During these few months of its initial work no book wagon ever had a bumpier or happier career. Toilsome roads, marrow-searching winds, sodden skies, have failed to divert the book-wagoners from their course, for beyond all looming obstacles they have seen the glad light coming into hungry eyes and little children's faces rippling into laughter.

At an early hour the book wagon starts for the hills with the assistant librarian and a student helper who combines the three graces of knowing books, meeting people, and driving over bad roads, and sometimes the greatest of these is the driving. Besides books the wagon contains papers and magazines for gifts, picture cards for the tiny children, large-print Bibles for the old folk, a box of emergency tools for accidents, and a proper sized lunch-basket. At the noon hour bacon and eggs delightfully sizzle over a dry twig fire and with their appealing fragrance coffee blends its aroma.

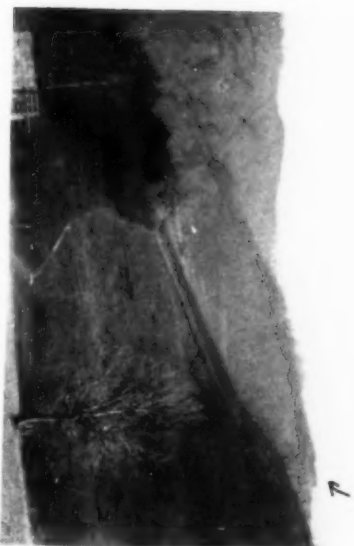
The region thru which we go has few homes that could be called comfortable. In many places the wolf has headquarters near the door. Most interesting are the people we meet. Always courteously addressing us by name, we hear repeatedly the quaint salutation, "I'm proud to know you." Hard conditions have not effaced but rather



THREE MOTHERS GLADDENED BY THE BOOK WAGON'S COMING.



A PROFITABLE STOP—FOUR FAMILIES ARE REPRESENTED HERE.

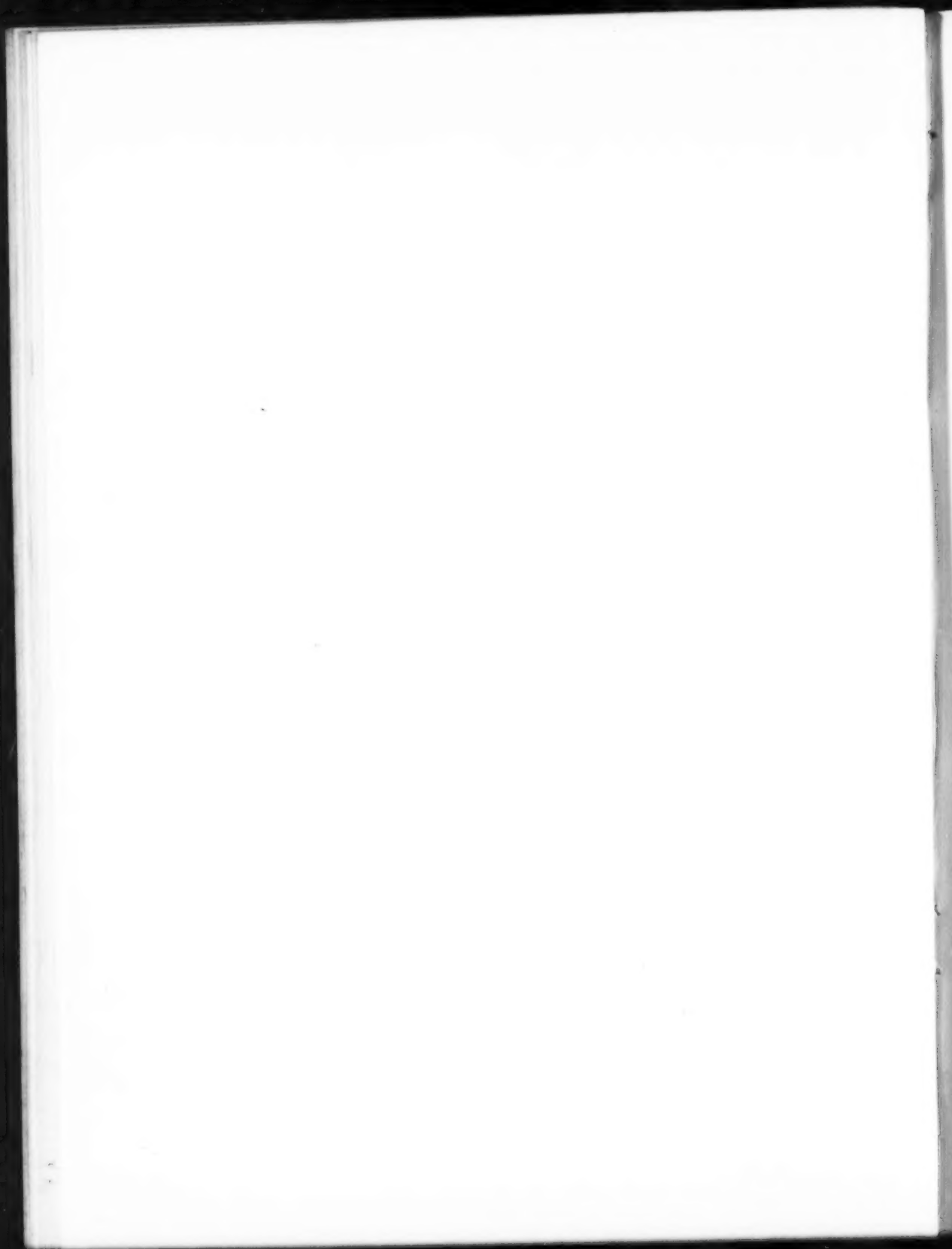


HALF WAY UP THE MILE-LONG SCARFOLD HILL YOU' CATCH A GLIMPSE OF THE LITTLE HOME ON THE HILL-TOP, WHERE A WARM WELCOME IS ALWAYS WAITING.



AFTER A POURING RAIN THE ROAD PRESENTS REAL DIFFICULTIES—THIS COLLEGE STUDENT IS AN EXPERT IN SUPPLEMENTING HORSE-POWER WITH A WHEEL STICKS IN A MUD-HOLE.

SNAPSHOTS FROM A DAY'S TRIP WITH THE BOOK WAGON FROM BEREA COLLEGE LIBRARY IN KENTUCKY



accentuated the personalities of these rugged, friendly-hearted folk. The selection of a book is a lesser duty for the librarian than a hearty-hand-shake and kindly inquiry about the children or the chickens. Only as we give them of ourselves do we really serve. Books are a valuable adjunct but self is the real dynamic.

No house is slighted in our day's journey. It chanced that the first book loaned from our book wagon was to an illiterate woman. Living alone in a shanty on the edge of the woods we found her out gathering roots and sticks for her feeble fire. Well-advanced in age, her childlike expression told of a mind still in childhood's years. When shown Smith's delightfully illustrated "Farm book" its familiar scenes kindled far-off memories and the book was left to gladden her lonely hours.

Most of the homes are very bare, with rarely an attempt at tawdry ornament. The glowing fireplace, rosy-faced children, the spinning-wheel and the loom form decorations lacking neither beauty nor usefulness.

Picturesque indeed is the cabin nestling in its background of fragrant pines with smoke softly mingling with the bending blue. At its doorway the ancient defender of the home lazily rises in greeting and wags his tail in friendly approval. Within the soft whirr of the spinning-wheel stops only for the cordial salutation of the care-bowed woman who paces back and forth beside it. On her face is depicted the battle-ground of a struggling and a conquering life. She does not want a book. Her eyes "hurt." But she is very eager that her three orphaned granddaughters who live with her shall read. Hesitatingly but with a glad light in their eyes the girls slip out to the wagon and stand shyly by while we go thru the strange process of selecting the "right book for the right person." Are we ever inclined to more than special care in selection? If so, it is when the garb is the poorest and these girls in faded patched dresses thus inspire us.

Strenuous is the day's work for a book wagon librarian in the Kentucky mountains but appreciation strews her pathway with joy. "I'm proud to get these yere books" is a frequent expression. "Us folks ought to get mighty well eddicated along this

road" said one steady patron. Rarely do we find a person who needs to be persuaded bookward. One old lady on our first trip refused a book because she was "too busy studying Revelations," but "mebbe she would take Spurgeon's sermons next time." Complying with this request on the next trip her evolution was apparent when she compromisingly remarked, "I reckon I'll take 'Ben Hur' next time." Then she added quickly, "But I don't believe much in readin' the works of man."

One man for whom Nicolay's "Boy's life of Lincoln" possessed a dangerous interest, jovially remarked, "I got so interested I like to sot up all night and my woman mighty nigh whupped me." Said another, "I can't take any books this time. I hurt my eyes readin' so hard the last time." It chanced that his home was one where the neighbors left their books for the wagon and he had read not only his own but theirs also. With sad frequency one hears the remark "My eyes hurt and I can't read." And the demand for books that have large, clear type is the most insistent one we have. Poor lights and lack of attention to eye troubles because of the lack of money and opportunity tell a story of patient suffering.

What do the Kentucky mountain people want to read? Their wants are not defined by peculiarities but by limitations. They want simply, clearly-written books of all kinds. The choice of specific titles nearly always devolves upon the librarian.

In the gloaming we drive homeward thru the dream-wrapped hills with thoughts turned upon the long day's work. It has been a day golden with opportunity. Statistics? Yes, there must be some sort of measuring-rod against the time of "report"—twenty-nine families visited, 132 books loaned, 299 papers given. Does this measuring-rod define the bounds of our usefulness? To-day have we touched life where the real needs lie? To be messengers of the book is a high task but to be dispensers of simple human helpfulness is a greater one.

Dear, gentle noblemen of the hills! If to-day we brought you aught of gladness know you that from your staunch and friendly hearts you have given us courage and cheer.

REACHING THE PARENTS THRU THE CHILDREN— AN EXPERIMENT IN PUBLICITY

By ELIZABETH WHITE, *Librarian, Passaic Public Library*

OF the several advertising schemes which the Passaic Public Library has tried during the past winter, none has had as instantaneous or pronounced an effect as the letter in which the library tried to reach the parents thru the children. With the consent of the Superintendent of Schools, 10,000 copies of the following letter were distributed thruout the city in both public and parochial schools:

PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Girls and Boys of Passaic:

I wonder if you girls and boys realize that you have many things which the children who lived a century ago knew nothing about. You have playgrounds with slides and swings and games, up-to-date schools with swimming pools, and libraries with many books written especially for girls and boys. Not so long ago there were no children's rooms in libraries, but to-day there are children's rooms with all kinds of stories—history, animal, football, and school stories. Do you like books about pirates? Do you read books about elves and goblins? Do you want to know how to make a kite? Do you like to read about what famous men and women did when they were your age? Books about all these things are in the Passaic Library.

Do you use these books? If not, come to the library. If your father and mother wish to join the library, tell them the librarian will select their books and you will carry them home. For your mother you can get novels, cook books, sewing books and books that will tell her how to take care of the baby. Your father can get books that will help him to learn more about his work and to get a bigger position. If your parents do not read English, the library can loan them books in German, Polish, Italian, Jewish, Hungarian, Russian and other languages. All kinds of books are in the library waiting for you. Can you come to-day?

Sincerely yours,
ELIZABETH WHITE, *Librarian.*

LIBRARIES:

Main Library, City Hall.
Reid Memorial Library, 80 Third St.
North Branch, 135 Summer St.
Park Branch, 25 Franklin Ave.
High School Branch.

In each room the letter was read aloud and ten or fifteen minutes were given up to the discussion of the Passaic Library,—

how to use it and what it could do for the children and their parents. Each child was then instructed to take the letter home with him and discuss it with his parents that evening. He was to find out the nationality and work of his parents, whether they used the library, and in what way the library could be of use to them. The following day the children wrote replies to the librarian's letter, giving the information they had gained from their parents and telling what use they had made or wished to make of the library. As an extra incentive, the library offered to each school with over three hundred pupils a prize of one dollar for the letter which showed the most thought, and some of the schools counted the letter as an English recitation. From all the letters in each school the principal selected about eight of the best and from these a library committee selected the prize letter. These prize letters were afterward published in the local papers and were read in the school auditoriums.

The following prize letter will give an idea of the general trend of the answers. In judging each letter, the age of the child and the grade were taken into consideration.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 29, 1917.

My dear Miss White:—

I have used the library books for over three years. I have learned how to embroider beautifully and to crochet from your books and I can make a living from it. I have crocheted sweaters for ladies and girls and can crochet caps. I have embroidered doilies and can show you one at any time. I made my first doilie when I was eight years of age.

Your books have taught me many lessons in many subjects. I also use the library for studying and for home work.

My father is a weaver and our nationality is Slavish. My mother reads English but my father can but not excellently. We sometimes take Slavish story books to read. I take books for my parents.

I appreciate your books very much. I have bought some books but they are not like yours.

Yours respectfully,

ROSE KOVALICK.

Needless to say the letters piled high, but all were so interesting that not one was slighted by the library committee, the poorest as well as the best from each school receiving attention. As a result the library learned much about itself, both good and bad, which it never knew before. Reasons for not using the library varied from "Father shines shoes from six in the morning until ten at night, and anybody would say that there's little left for reading" to "Mother doesn't use the library because of the moving pictures where you can see the whole play much more quicker than when you read it." Such remarks as "My mother is always doing the housework," "When father comes home from work he just eats his supper and goes to bed," and, "My mother says she has all she can do to keep us clean and looking respectable" were depressingly frequent but very plausible in a manufacturing city where the mills are working both day and night. The uses of the library were as varied as the bric-a-brac in the old-fashioned donation. The large majority of the children expressed appreciation of the reference help which supplemented their school work. One model youth found the library a fine place to go and read in, as his neighbors were bad boys and he ought not to play with them. An encouraging remark was "The use of the library to my mother would be that she could pass a holiday quicker because maybe the shows are not worth seeing."

The requests from parents for specific help were very satisfactory. The wording of the letter stimulated the answers that cook books, books on the care of children, and foreign books were desired by the mothers, but the fathers were more original and sent repeated requests for books useful in learning the English language, automobile books, mechanical books, war literature, etc. One boy reported "Father has been forty years in America and would like to know how to become a citizen so that he can have an easier life and vote for presidents of the United States." Citizenship also appealed to the mother who wanted a book that would tell her how to bring up her children so that they would make good citizens, and the boy who asked

for a book containing exercises that would tell him how to make use of himself in case he had to go to war. All these requests were of value in giving the library a much better idea of the needs of its public, and many of them have been followed up.

But before these letters arrived, the children began to appear. Within an hour of school dismissal every cook book and book on the care of the baby disappeared from our shelves and quick calls were sent to the library containing the foreign books. The registration line grew and grew and grew, many of the children asking for applications which their parents could sign. No time was found to make note of reference questions as each child at the desk wanted a certain kind of book for father or mother who could not come to the library. For the next month the whole work of the library—reference, circulation, registration, with their accompanying clerical work—increased fully one-third over the same period of the preceding year, and altho three months have passed we still feel the results of the letters. The library expects to continue a similar plan of working thru the schools each year if the teachers are willing; and judging from their enthusiastic remarks, the contest has been as interesting to them as to the library.

TABLET TO MISS PLUMMER

THE bronze tablet in memory of Mary Wright Plummer, which was cast and put in place in the Pratt Institute Library during April, was formally unveiled June 16, at the time of the reunion supper of the Library School. The design is very simple, as Miss Plummer herself would have had it, and depends for its effectiveness chiefly on the form and arrangement of the lettering. The inscription reads:

1856-1916

Mary Wright Plummer

Librarian 1890-1904

Director of the Library School 1895-1911

In Remembrance

of her rare and eminent contribution
to life and to letters

this memorial is placed here

by her friends and former students

THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY APPRENTICES*

BY MARY C. GARDNER, *First Assistant, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas*

WHEN we consider that art is long, that many of us are for years apprentices only, for a little while journeymen, and perhaps never masters, we will agree that the young woman who presents herself for a brief apprenticeship in a public library looking toward library work as a career, asks always for an opportunity and a task so great as not at first to be realized by her. This perhaps one might say is always true of the young and inexperienced entering upon new and untried tasks. It is none the less *very* true of those who seek to take up library work.

Among the essential qualifications for success in apprentice work are a reasonable degree of education, an eager mind, a pleasing personality, energy, ambition, and serious purpose, an enthusiasm for helpful service, a spirit of loyalty, excellent health, and willing and skilful hands.

Libraries differ in the educational requirements and the period of apprenticeship. I speak from an experience in two libraries only, extending over a number of years, most of which have passed in the Rosenberg Library in Galveston.

The Rosenberg Library requires of its apprentices at least graduation from a high school. It is believed that less than that is insufficient equipment for the work of an apprentice; more is desirable.

The period of apprenticeship required in the Rosenberg Library is short, too short, and when I refer to it I shall generally mean a longer period, including the early years of paid service. In this state, the Carnegie Library of Fort Worth requires a year's apprenticeship for high school graduates, six months for college graduates. The Carnegie Library of San Antonio requires an apprenticeship of nine months. When experience shows that even the trained person requires about two years to get well into the peculiar ways of a well-organized library, the Rosenberg Library's apprentice-

ship period of three months is absurdly short. There is no promise of a position at the end of the period, but in case of a vacancy on the staff the apprentice is considered, and in the event of her employment the training is continued with small pay for the apprentice service. In the three months the apprentice has not sufficient time to get the library point of view, or the library state of mind, we might say. She hardly has time to work up to its standard of industry, or, in other words, to fall in with its pace. No compensation is offered for the three months' apprenticeship service, it being considered that time taken for instruction, the revision of work, and the correction of errors, is more than an equivalent for what the apprentice can give. For most vocations requiring skill or special knowledge, it is expected to spend years in preparation. It is a mistake for a young woman to think that library work is an exception and may be learned in three months.

In the first interview with the would-be apprentice, she is asked regarding her educational equipment. She is questioned with regard to her tastes and aptitudes; along what lines has she most read; has she sound health, and is she physically strong; is she used to work with her hands; are they skilled in any way—in music, in drawing, in sewing, housework, and here we lay *great stress*—can she endure eight hours of steady work, like the regularly employed assistants, with close attention to the thing in hand, without unnecessary distraction on account of visitors, or unnecessary disturbing communication with members of the staff, or conversations over the telephone having no bearing on her library duties; can she take correction pleasantly, and patiently do over again work that is not satisfactory; can she work harmoniously with others, pulling and lifting, not drawing back and hindering; can she endure drudgery—can she work patiently and attentively for hours at a dusty, tedious task, buoyed up

*Read before the Texas Library Association at Galveston, Oct. 11-13, 1916.

with the thought that she is learning in this way, or, I might say, can she take this sort of discipline cheerfully? It is usual to make inquiries of her teachers regarding her school record.

On the other hand, what the library can agree to do in the way of instruction and in giving a chance to get experience is explained. After presenting the hard side, an attempt is made to set forth the fine compensations of library work, apart from the money remuneration; the opportunity for helpful service; the association, for the most part, with congenial people; the continual turning over of one's little capital of information and ideas and thereby increasing it; the constant company of books and all that may mean in the way of culture.

In justice both to the library and to the young woman, from the preliminary interview must be judged whether the applicant shows promise of success. Her personality, so important a factor in her success, must be carefully considered, always allowing for most astonishing and unexpected development. If she does not show promise it is best not to encourage her to take up the work. It is unfortunate for the young woman who is clearly unfit to spend her time trying the work or for the library to use any of its time to teach her. The apprentice is chosen with care from the various applicants.

After such a solemn searching as I have described, the young woman frequently "goes away sorrowful," and the written statement prepared by the librarian, briefly setting forth the terms of the apprenticeship, the necessary qualifications, the steps necessary in making the formal application, what the library offers in this opportunity for three months' practical experience, etc., is returned without comment.

If the young woman is not discouraged by the serious questioning, and persists in her desire to try the work, having complied with the requirements, and her application having been passed upon favorably, this little paragon of natural ability and excellent home training, in whom are embodied all of those virtues described by Saint Paul as the "fruit of the Spirit," presents herself ready for work at the time appointed.

Punctuality and industry are exacted. As many little matters of library business etiquette as are deemed important to mention have been explained in the preliminary interview to avoid having to speak of these matters when it might seem like a rebuke.

In a library where there is no provision for formal daily instruction, as is the case in the Rosenberg Library, the work must be taken up by the apprentice just as it suits the convenience of the library. The aim of the instruction is to fit the applicant for beginner's work in a library, to give a general idea of the work, to awaken interest in all the library processes, and to lay the foundation for further study and experience. The three months is a *beginning only* in a training that should develop a ready understudy, one sympathetic with the workers in all departments because of some knowledge of each, one who can relieve stress in any department occasioned by illness, and one who, because of the sort of training, will quickly catch the drift of instructions without unnecessary words.

At first the apprentice is assigned some simple tasks which are repeated from day to day, and new ones added as the apprentice is ready for them until most of the simple processes of library work have been tried. No attempt in the three months is made to give instruction in cataloging beyond a little work with fiction, and no work in classification is given. The amount of time required to instruct in the simplest forms of cataloging is so great, compared with what the apprentice can learn in the short time, and the labor involved in revision is so great, that it is not considered practicable to devote time to it. Practice is given in library handwriting, typewriting, daily examination of books returned by borrowers, mending and cleaning books, the mechanical processes on new books, accessioning, lending desk work, shelf reading, etc.

In the early days it is very important to impress upon the young woman the seriousness of errors—how in a library system a blunder rolls up like a huge snowball, and it also reaches out in all directions and takes an unreasonable time to correct. It is well if the young woman is overconsci-

entious about accuracy. We may hope indeed that overconscientiousness is one of her faults. It is very easily overcome, the more's the pity, and it helps greatly in the first few months. One who calmly or lightly accepts her mistakes as inevitable is to be despaired of at the start. There is little promise in her. One who invokes the eraser as a help out of all blunders is helpless. That will probably be learned in the course of years but it should be learned slowly. It is one of the comforts of later years along with a sense of humor. I would even wish that the apprentice would worry about her work, that she would lose a little sleep, that there would even be some tears! The work is serious and should be taken seriously. I regard it as a good sign when an apprentice comes to me some morning and relates how she awoke in the night with the sudden consciousness that she had "charged a book on the wrong card"!

Now, our young apprentice has been recommended to us for one thing among others, because "she is so fond of reading." You are familiar with this recommendation. This is a very desirable taste, truly, for one who is to work with books, but on inquiry this taste for reading has generally spent itself in recent fiction or other books of the day, or when this taste has not been specially mentioned, we probably learn that her reading has been restricted to the few English classics required in the high school course. It is exceedingly desirable that the apprentice be inclined to spend much of her time outside the library, for, of course, there is none in it for that purpose, in reading as widely and as much as possible, for she needs a wide knowledge of books. She will not progress far in this respect in three months, but this practice will need to be continued thruout her library career. Too often, it is my observation, the apprentice contents herself with light recreative reading—stories and magazines. She should read as widely as possible, if not studiously, for a knowledge of many books is very important in the work. This sort of reading should not, of course, be allowed to spoil one's mind for study and thoro reading.

As a matter of fact, however, in the months of apprenticeship, we are more

concerned with impressing upon the young woman the value of skilful and willing hands in a library. This is almost never realized by the applicant, it would seem, and I believe often underrated in the library. But here I feel strongly. So much of the easy running of a library, so much of its really effective work, depends upon skilled hands. For this reason we ask of the applicant for apprenticeship, "What can you do with your hands?" Now, I think it true to a considerable degree that skilled hands are a talent, a gift of heaven, like a beautiful voice, but they are also a matter of character, of the physical personality, and, we are glad to know, a matter of training. So I wish to talk about hands. Do not the Scotch have the expression, "*neat hands*"? I believe the mental equipment for a library worker is more readily found than the painstaking, deft hands. If in the first few months deftness, dexterity, can be learned in the processes of book repairing, labeling, lettering class marks, sign writing, pamphlet covering, wrapping newspaper files, in the mechanical processes on new books—cutting leaves, pasting in book pockets, shellacking bindings—that young woman can hardly know how well she has laid the foundation for other things. Just here I am reminded of the wise counsel of a high school principal to the promising young student whose application for apprenticeship was being considered. It was this, "Try to make yourself indispensable to that library." She did try and she succeeded, for she was later employed, and finally took the course in a leading library school. I believe the cultivation of the hands to be one of the best ways to make oneself "indispensable to the library." I remember once recommending to a library employe with gifted hands a certain pamphlet on the mending and repair of books. Failing at that time to understand how the library regarded that skilled work, she replied that she was not interested. I believe as the years rolled on she understood better, recognized her peculiar skill, and was happy in it. Could the apprentice and young employe know that this gift is afforded scope in a library to become a fine art, that the paste jar, brush,

mending and labeling materials, give an opportunity for developing an art, a truly beautiful craft, not unlike artistic bookbinding, she might feel differently about it. The possibilities are as yet untried, I believe. Who would not be proud to be skilful in the delicate silk repair work done on rare old worm-eaten volumes? The many mechanical processes of a library call for a peculiar skill, and here there is opportunity for originality.

"Faithful in that which is least" is a fine motto for the apprentice, for patience, precision, accuracy, German painstaking, are inestimable in library work. She should be encouraged to scrutinize her work critically, and to be dissatisfied with anything short of perfection. The apprentice needs to observe closely. She needs sharp eyes for imperfections.

It happens in a library that there is much dusty, dirty, tedious work—work of a character, it would seem, to be done by janitors; but because, as in the case of periodical files, there must be knowledge of the publisher's plans for binding, of title pages, indexes, supplements, this cannot be delegated to one who cannot be expected to understand these things. Here is an opportunity for an apprentice to get some excellent knowledge of periodicals, altho the work is too exacting for a beginner.

The examination of books returned by borrowers may grow tedious, done morning after morning, but this gives an excellent opportunity to learn authors and titles, and the general character of the books, the sort of knowledge that is needed especially at the lending desk. Shelf reading, too, done thoughtfully, is a most excellent help to the beginner, as is also lending a hand at the inventory. Indeed, there is no library process which may not be instructive if done thoughtfully and with a view to making it count in the training. I thoroly believe in the drill of doing over and over the same thing until great facility is acquired. This way comes mastery.

In the early work there is little chance for originality. The apprentice is expected to do the work in the manner prescribed. The instructor may be assumed to know better how the work should be done than

the apprentice. The apprentice will sometimes think that she can do the thing better in her way, just as many little girls rebel at wearing a thimble in the first sewing lessons, but many generations of skilful needlewomen have advocated the thimble, and we place their testimony and work against that of the little girl. Rules are for beginners; principles for experienced workers. Later on, after experience, the apprentice may be encouraged to discover new and effective ways suited to her own gifts and personality. This should be greatly encouraged after the early drill.

The young worker frequently fails to distinguish between keeping busy and accomplishing results. It is well to emphasize this difference. The satisfaction of having finished a task by the close of the day, instead of leaving over fifteen minutes' work on it for the following morning, is worth striving for. This effort, too, helps toward the clearing of one's desk each night and makes possible the fresh start each morning. The endeavor to finish things and to tie the ends has a wholesome, exhilarating effect on body, mind, and spirit, and the habit cultivated will help to keep one out of the Slough of Despond, where the burden of accumulated back work is sure at times to plunge one.

Some years ago I listened to a very remarkably inspiring lecture by Dr. A. E. Winship on the theme of "Training in education." I have never forgotten how, with striking examples, he stressed the value of knowing a thing in all its details, the mastery acquired by learning a business from bottom to top, the actual laboring at all the processes. If the worker is of the right sort, no process will be despised. Surely the apprentice has before her the opportunity of being that valuable and efficient woman who knows where everything is—a very important personage, someone has pointed out, in any institution! Her Jack-of-all-trades training gives her power beyond belief. The climbing is slow, but she becomes thoroly trained.

The apprenticeship and early years of service pave the way for the more expert service, such as fitting the book to the reader, where that is desired, making all

one's daily experiences and contacts, inside and outside the library, fit into the day's work. She grows quick to see the relations of things, and readily gets suggestions from her reading and the life about her to apply to her work.

The opportunity is a wonderfully inspiring one, and leads on and on. It takes some vision to recognize it as she works day after day in dirty old magazine files, or in cleaning soiled books and mending them, but the wonderful opportunity is there. After all,

very much depends on the young woman apart from the training. Given character and other essential qualifications, a little guidance, an opportunity for practice, and a chance to work things out, there is bound to be progress. With the months and years, concerned more with the quality of her work than with what she's paid for it, grow the sense of responsibility, tact, and good judgment, a fine sense of loyalty and the library spirit, and the all-round, efficient library worker.

LIBRARIES AND THE

THE following announcement entitled "Libraries 'do their bit,'" is sent out by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts:

Librarians are responding to the popular demand for books which represent the spirit of the time, but this means not merely emphasis on books regarding war, but also books representing patriotism, the history of the country, high standards of citizenship and a broad humanity of internationalism.

Perhaps the most direct service which libraries are rendering is in assisting with the preparation of traveling libraries for the use of soldiers at armories, in the tents of men guarding factories and railway bridges, and later in placing such libraries in camps and training fields. The Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts is authorized to carry on this work thru agencies having organization and equipment already in the field and which have had experience with this kind of service on the Border, the Canal Zone and in the Philippines.

As soon as the men were called out for guard duty the commission got in touch with the Y. M. C. A. and with the Public Safety Committee. The latter suggested that a bill be introduced into the Legislature allowing the commission to expend certain of its funds in providing books for military camps. Immediately the Legislature granted this authorization. The commission arranged traveling libraries in boxes, and these are being sent to different parts of the

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One library is working with the local
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tory in the city with a request that it be placed on the factory bulletin board, and several places asked for extra copies. They are also on the school bulletin boards and in the hands of school teachers. A slide is run twice a day at the "movies." Trustees of another library found that guardsmen in their town were inadequately quartered in a freighthouse. Immediately they offered the use of the library not only for reading and reference, but provided them with a table, stationery and writing materials, so that the soldier might find a clean and com-

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log of all the men who enlisted from the community, giving complete and accurate data, may be made as the days go by. Along this line also librarians should carefully preserve all printed matter showing any reference to the community in connection with the state or federal part taken in the war; photographs of parades, gatherings on patriotic occasions, of departing companies or groups of men, of the men themselves, posters of a patriotic nature which will be of interest historically as well as from the side of their artistic development, proclamations, local newspapers, reports and publications of any local organizations which are actively engaged in the war. It may be a patriotic thing to be able to

preserve in contemporary forms for the next generation the noble record of activity of the community.

Prof. Andrew Keogh, Yale librarian, placed at the disposal of the executive registration board the services of the entire force of catalogers and filers in the Yale Library (about 30 in all), in connection with the classifying and filing of the registration statistics of the men between the ages of 21 and 30, under the provisions of the new army bill. The offer was gratefully accepted, and relieved the city of a most expensive and arduous part of the registration work.

At Rock Island, Ill., the school children have been asked to collect books and magazines with which to equip the proposed library in the Y. M. C. A. tent at the Rock Island arsenal.

The Public Library at Evanston, Ill., has likewise arranged to collect and distribute books, magazines, and other reading matter that can be used at military training camps. A member of the library staff has been assigned to give her entire time to the work.

Lloyd W. Josselyn, librarian at Jacksonville, Fla., writes: "We have one of the best military camp grounds in the country at Black Point, twelve miles from town (used the past three years for the National Rifle Meet) and I am planning to put in a big branch as soon as it fills up with men of the first quota."

Early in June the Syracuse Public Library established a branch in the recreation hall at the Fair grounds for the convenience of those at the camp. Assistant Librarian Miller is to have charge of the work. Stations will be placed in various parts of the encampment as soon as arrangements can be made. With the addition of each new unit, library circulation facilities will be increased from time to time. The library has gotten out a list of books that are best suited for the use of soldiers in camp. It will furnish as many of these books as is possible, but will solicit contributions of books from this list from organizations thruout the State to meet the extra demands.

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Commonwealth. The commission wrote letters to libraries asking that they give magazines and books for the soldiers. A hearty response answered this appeal. In some cities patrons of the library donated generously from the recent additions to their private libraries. Where training and field camps are established there is every indication that people will be ready to assist still further in this service.

Taking up the cry "the planting line supports the firing line," the State Commission has sent to all libraries of the Commonwealth selected lists of books showing the best material available in print to be used in the local campaign for food production and conservation. The new publications of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Massachusetts Agricultural College and the United States Bureau of Agriculture on gardening, canning and preserving, and on economical methods of preparing food for the table are of especially timely value. Librarians are bringing these books together to make them most accessible to readers, holding exhibits, publishing lists and using every publicity method of getting the most useful printed material to the right person at the right time. Gardens may be saved from ruin if a half-hour at the right time is given to the direction of an expert recorded in print.

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For the future, too, the history of these days, librarians are planning a genuine service by way of gathering and preserving printed material which is so easily available now but will be in many ways impossible to secure later. For the future historian of the city or town a card catalog of all the men who enlisted from the community, giving complete and accurate data, may be made as the days go by. Along this line also librarians should carefully preserve all printed matter showing any reference to the community in connection with the state or federal part taken in the war; photographs of parades, gatherings on patriotic occasions, of departing companies or groups of men, of the men themselves, posters of a patriotic nature which will be of interest historically as well as from the side of their artistic development, proclamations, local newspapers, reports and publications of any local organizations which are actively engaged in the war. It may be a patriotic thing to be able to

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For eight days in May the Seymour Library in Auburn, N. Y., with the help of outsiders, conducted a recruiting station for the Red Cross in its Delivery Room; recording at the end of that time forty-five members and \$70 in cash. The Library is decorated with flags of the Allies as well as our own and Red Cross and Liberty Bond posters are displayed. It distributes government and state pamphlets, obtained free from the State's Representatives, on vegetable gardening, truck farming, food conservation and cooking, and military and naval service.

By an act of the General Assembly, April 13, the State Library of Connecticut was made the custodian of the "census and inventory of the resources of the state in men and materials available for use in the event of war" and the state librarian is required, at the request of the governor, to furnish therefrom whatever information may be required. The library staff was busy practically night and day for some weeks as a result of this order. On the morning of Memorial Day the library mailed to the one hundred and sixty-eight towns of the state lists of all males between 21 and 30, both inclusive, who were subject to registration on June 5.

A leaflet giving a brief explanation of the questions asked on the Connecticut automobile census blanks was sent out, and the replies will be tabulated at the State Library.

The Royal Naval Institute and Reading Room at 129 Bay Street, Toronto, now has a library of over three hundred books, installed largely thru the instrumentality of Fred W. Rose, of the Hunter, Rose Company. Books were donated to this library by practically all the Toronto publishing houses, as well as leading retail booksellers. This institution is connected with the Canadian National Branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

In Nottingham, England, special issues to resident soldiers, soldiers' institutes and clubs, and military hospitals, exceeded 15,000 last year; and this year many thousands of books have been provided for the use of the soldiers in Nottingham

military hospitals. Over a hundred consignments of books have been forwarded from the Nottingham Libraries to the Camps Library, London, in addition to special supplies for hospitals abroad, and prisoners of war. The district libraries and reading rooms were offered and used as information bureaus for the National Service scheme, and posters were prominently displayed at the Central and lower branches, where enrollment forms were available. A special recruiting meeting was held at one of the reading rooms.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE A UNION

FEELING the need of closer co-operation and more sympathetic understanding in the library world, and in the belief that as an organized body they can compel the recognition of ability within their ranks, a group of women employees of libraries thruout New York have organized the Library Employees Union, the first library workers in the United States so to organize. They were formally taken into the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held under the direction of Hugh Frayne in Public School 40 in East Twentieth street.

Tilloah Squires was elected president. The other officers are Anne Peterson, vice-president; May Walker, recording secretary; Mary Black, corresponding secretary, and Nellie Mahoney, treasurer. Lucille Markoff was elected chairman of the membership committee, and Maud Malone will head the publicity committee.

Every employee in the public library system is eligible to join the new organization, and an aggressive campaign soon will be started to obtain new members. Weekly meetings are held in Public School 40, and speakers of national importance address the organization at the open meetings. An initiation fee of one dollar is charged, and dues are sixty cents per month.

AMONG the noteworthy centenaries occurring in 1917 are the 200th anniversary of the birth of Horace Walpole, the centennial of the birth of Henry D. Thoreau, and the one hundredth anniversary of Jane Austen's death.

LIBRARY SERVICE BY THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

THE following memorandum on libraries in training camps has been furnished by Mr. William Orr, of the Educational Bureau, War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.:

By the plan of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. the following provisions are to be made for the circulation and distribution of literature including books, magazines, and newspapers, among soldiers and sailors in the camps and posts.

1. Building

A Y. M. C. A. building is to be provided for each brigade, a unit of six or seven thousand men. In this building there will be shelves for books sufficient to hold from 350 to 500 or 600 volumes,—or more if necessary.

Several small rooms are to be provided where soldiers can read quietly. There are also two large class rooms that can be converted by folding doors into four smaller rooms, which are available for the use of soldiers for reading and study.

2. Attendants

Each building is to be manned by a force of five secretaries, one of whom is to be charged especially with educational work including the supervision of the library, the encouragement of reading by soldiers and making the books and periodicals available for use. This secretary will also receive contributions from various sources, and see that the books are properly placed on the shelves and classified by a plan to be decided upon by library authorities.

It is possible that, wherever necessary, special assistants will be secured for the library, either thru voluntary service of the men in the camp who are acquainted with library work or by library officials detailed for this purpose by local or state library commissions. It is to be hoped that in time there will be a library of one thousand volumes for the men of each unit, together with selected and standard periodicals, both magazines and newspapers.

3. Contributions

A number of agencies are preparing to secure contributions of books from individuals, from libraries, and from organizations such as publisher's associations. Public library commissions in a number of states are actively interested in the provision of books. Private organizations will also doubtless be appealed to for aid in this enterprise.

It is hoped that a plan will be worked out whereby local libraries under direction of a committee of the American Library Association may be constituted as soliciting centers.

These contributions of books and periodicals will be supplemented by purchases made by appropriations made by the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. and from individuals, and various organizations and funds. There is little doubt but that an abundant supply of material will be available.

4. Selection of Books

Experience on the Mexican border shows that careful selection of material should be made before sending books or periodicals to the camps. The special interests of the men in reading must be given large place in such selection. A committee composed of expert librarians and of men acquainted with the needs of the camps is now at work compiling a list of titles for a standard camp library and also in defining certain principles or criteria on which contributions and selections are to be made.

As a first selecting agency it is hoped that local libraries may be secured.

Subsequent selections would be made by some central agency acquainted with the needs of the individual camps and bodies of men.

5. Transmission

In view of the large amount of material to be transmitted, it is hoped that some arrangement may be made with the railroads or post office department whereby selected books and periodicals contributed to the army and navy may be forwarded free of charge, either thru a central distributing agency to the camps or directly to the camps as may be desirable in each case. The state libraries will provide for the transmission of such material as they place in the several camps, but it is desirable that the general contributions be carried free of charge in order to help this enterprise.

6. Distribution to the Several Camps

Camps in certain areas where library work is well organized will doubtless be provided thru public agencies with an ample supply of reading matter. These contributions should be supplemented by purchases of books in particular departments for which there appears to be a need in the given camp.

In camps in states where library work is not well organized it will be necessary for some central agency to arrange that books and periodicals shall be sent to such camps from the contributions made from the more favored states and also in the shape of books purchased by funds contributed. The War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. will be in a position thru its several secretaries to learn of the particular kind of books re-

quired by each camp. Upon the receipt of these reports the Educational Bureau of the War Work Council can arrange for the sending of books to supplement the needs at each camp. Some standard, however, should be determined as a guide in such distribution.

7. Administration

The War Work Council has arranged for the care of books and also for their distribution and circulation, and is prepared in each camp to render this service as part of its work for the soldiers. A scheme of administration, however, should be worked out with due regard to the conditions in the camps. It is clear that such a plan must be exceedingly simple in its operation and also that a very large wastage of books must be anticipated. Some simple plan of classification of books and of labelling should also be put into use, and a method of charging books in circulation. Many of the books and magazines, however, might well be made available for the reading of soldiers without the necessity of any formal charging.

At the coming meeting of the American Library Association, to be held in Louisville, on June 21-27, the various plans for providing libraries for the soldiers will be discussed, and the place and function of each organization will be defined.

It is necessary to give heed to the magnitude of the undertaking in the probable event that a million and a half of men will be gathered in these various mobilization camps within the next three months. Ample provision should be made for reading matter to be supplied to these men, as experience shows that such provision to relieve the monotony and tedium of camp life and aid in keeping the men in vigorous mental moral tone is very valuable.

There must also be taken into account the providing of proper libraries and reading matter for those in isolated posts and camps such as soldiers on guard at railroad bridges, reservoirs, munition plants, and buildings. Volunteer service for this purpose must be carefully organized and the provision of books and pamphlets made so that they may be easily available.

Another objective to be kept in mind is the provision of reading matter for troops on transports and for the men on battleships. Libraries and reading matter should also be provided for the forces sent abroad. In all these cases the Y. M. C. A. will be able to co-operate most effectively, particularly in the field of administration.

Benjamin F. Adams, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library; Charles H. Brown, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library; and Forrest B. Spaulding, of the traveling libraries division of the New

York Public Library, have been chosen to act with Mr. Reeder and Mr. Orr of the Y. M. C. A. in the preparation of a suitable list of titles for these camp libraries, and to define their limitations as well. Both books and magazines will be considered. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, has been invited to submit a plan of administration, and all these suggestions will be considered in their relation to those brought forward by the A. L. A. committee, in an attempt to secure the best co-ordination of effort by all agencies interested.

It was announced at a meeting of the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. in the Union League Club June 8, that the campaign to raise \$3,000,000 for work with the army and navy in this country and the American expeditionary force abroad had been successful. The money was raised between May 1 and June 1, the time limit set by the council.

William Sloane, the chairman, outlined the plan of work with the American troops abroad, and told of what had already been done. The council has already purchased a "hut" for the Y. M. C. A. on the Strand in London at a cost of \$40,000, has rented a building in Paris, and opened another branch in Bordeaux. Within a short time headquarters will be established in cities in France and England at which American troops would be quartered, or at the ports of arrival.

The Y. M. C. A. has appropriated \$25,000 for staff workers in France, and a like sum for Great Britain, and expected to send thirty secretaries abroad during June, to be distributed between England, where E. C. Carter is the General Secretary, and France, where D. A. Davis is in charge. Ambassador Sharp has requested that one secretary be sent for each thousand men, and a large marquee with complete equipment will be supplied for each five thousand men.

IN books lies the soul of the whole past time: the articulate, audible voice of the past.—THOMAS CARLYLE.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS AND LIBRARIES

At this time when a million of our young men are entering the military service of the federal government, one of the difficult problems presenting itself is that of recreation and especially that phase of it which appeals to librarians—the collection, organization and distribution of reading matter.

In each of the great training camps fifty thousand or more young men will be encamped for many months. They will be working hard many hours per day, but with all that, each will have much time unoccupied by the daily round of duties. Many of these men will come from good homes and good schools where they have had constant access to newspapers, magazines, and books. Many who have not grown up under such circumstances will gladly become readers because time will hang heavy upon them and opportunity for good reading is offered.

I am sure every librarian who possesses any of the spirit of the profession is now thinking what can be done that will help to make camp life more bearable for these men, and aid in directing their minds to nobler subjects than are usually presented for their thinking where large groups of young men live undirected.

Doubtless the Y. M. C. A. will be the chief agent directing all sports, entertainments and reading facilities. This organization can best do this work because it is well organized and because it already has a recognized standing with the government. The Y. M. C. A. will do its best, but it is not equipped to do efficient library work and a great opportunity will be presented for persons who are really trained in library work to volunteer their services or to secure paid employment thru the Y. M. C. A. and thus to render valuable professional service to our soldiers.

The government is now recognizing as it never before has done the value of expert service in all phases of its activities; fine mechanics and skillful engineers will not be sent into service that can be

as well done by the untrained, and the librarians of the country may render a special high class service in the great training camps, in planning the library work much more efficiently than it has been done before.

The theme, however, that I wish to emphasize here and now is that this is not "charity work." We must not offer this service because we feel sorry for the "poor fellows" but because it is our professional duty to render this service—it is our bit—and because it is their due as members of our educated democracy.

We should render much aid, especially those of us who live near the great camps and our largest services will be to direct the collection of reading matter. What we are likely to do, however, and I have already heard it proposed, is to "donate" discarded books from our public libraries to be used in the camps. This is the one form of "charity" that I want to oppose with whatever power I have. There are but two reputable uses for discarded books; one is for fuel, and the other is for waste paper, except in the case of a few very large libraries where discards may be oversupply of good and little used books.

Let us kindly and generously remember that these are not defectives nor dependents who "desire to be fed with the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table"—and dirty filthy crumbs at that—but they are rather our sons and brothers who are giving their time and service and risking their lives as our defenders. They do not deserve the "left overs" but new fresh, clean books fitted to their taste, occupation, and environment, also fresh up-to-date magazines, not the castaways of years past.

It has been said that men in such situations will read anything; that is perhaps true. In Alaska men walked ten miles to borrow a magazine. Starving men will eat anything. But our young men who are devoting their lives in defense of the country should not be driven to such extremities. It will be said, Why give new books to men when they cannot and will not be well cared for. Books will cost

money and these books will not be returned to "civil life." But what of that? Many of our young men will not come back either. Let us not be niggardly with our books and our money. There will be plenty of both books and money when this crisis is past.

I think it will be wise for librarians in offering their service and their suggestions to hold the standards high and demand the best library material and organization, both especially fitted, of course, to the conditions under which these libraries must serve. Many clean, second-hand books can be used, but let us not insult our devoted brothers by offering them what no one else can use. They wear the best of wool clothing, much of which will be blood stained. They wear the best of leather shoes, many of which will not be worn out, but they will have done their service. Give the soldier good clean books and late magazines, whatever may ultimately be the fate of this material.

W. E. HENRY,

University of Washington Library.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST—THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

IN the third annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, for the year 1916, progress is noted on the schemes indicated last year, but greater prominence is given to an explanation of the new activities planned. As announced last year, no new applications for church organs have been considered, tho previous applications have been taken up and decided. In discounting the grants for church organs, the Trust has simply changed its method for promoting good music among the people, and in future will assist in the publication of a limited number of musical compositions of outstanding merit each year, as well as the production of church music of the Tudor and Elizabethan period now practically unknown. The establishment of a large Central Lending Library of Music is also under consideration.

The four main heads under which the Trust is working out its library policy—

rural libraries, special libraries, loan charge grants to public libraries, and public library building grants—have been developed. From Dunfermline books sent to 36 stations in the Orkneys, 47 in the Shetlands, and 35 in the island of Lewis. A full description of this work is given, with illustrations, in appendix III, with an analysis of the circulation achieved and the expense involved. In addition to these three areas in the north of Scotland, schemes were instituted or planned for the supplying of books to rural villages in Carnarvonshire, Dorsetshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Limerick and Kerry. In some of these the scheme is placed under the direct control of the local education authority of the county; in others the various parishes of a county collaborate to provide library facilities in one central place. Appendix IV gives a description of the progress made during the year with each of these schemes, showing the method of distribution, circulation, class of book demanded, expense, and possibilities of future extension.

One of the most striking features of these rural libraries is their cheapness when compared with the cost of instituting a library in a town. For the price of one ordinary library building in a city, it is possible to stock and maintain for five years about three county rural library schemes, providing books for all the villages within their areas. It is estimated that every county area in the United Kingdom could be furnished with rural library systems—including initial cost and running expenses for the first five years—for a sum equal to that needed for the erection of 75 average sized library buildings. In this comparison, of course, the rural libraries are only comparable to the circulating sections of public libraries, no account being taken of the functions of the latter institutions as places of study and instruction.

During the year six towns received grants to be applied wholly or in part for the removal of building loan charges, on condition that the library rate be not re-

duced and that the income thus released be used for the purchase of additional books.

Another phase of the Trust library policy is to further the formation of special libraries in connection with national industries. In pursuance of this policy the Trust purchased the ceramic library collected by the late Louis Solon, an eminent ceramic artist. The collection has been given to the Stokes-on-Trent Central School of Science and Technology, the chief pottery school in the kingdom, and its contents will be available to any student of the subject. The Central Library for Students, established in 1915, was steadily used and has justified its existence.

Six important applications for building grants were investigated and approved, the towns in question being Barking, Burnley, Gateshead, Ipswich, Leeds and York. The committee was helped in its consideration of the claims submitted, by a corps of advisers specially appointed by the Library Association, and in making its investigations the need of a better standardization of statistics was recognized.

The importance of the librarians as the vitalizing link between the books and their readers—too often overlooked—is discussed at some length in the report. "The term 'librarian' is lightly used, and often is applied to an official who is placed in charge of a collection of books, with very meager knowledge of their contents and still less knowledge of the profession to which he purports to belong. This attitude on the part of some authorities results in a salary being paid which is totally inadequate for the responsibilities of the post. The inevitable result is that the profession as it stands to-day offers little or no attraction to a person with ambition, and who has a future to provide for. . . .

"While a strong case for the reconsideration of present financial limitations can be made out, the elevation of a salary scale will not of itself secure the necessary status of the profession of librarianship, or place the right men and women in its

ranks. . . . There is no systematized course of training which provides a regular supply of qualified librarians. . . . Classes for librarians have been held at different times and at different centers in the country, and the Library Association has done a good deal in instituting qualifying examinations, and in issuing certificates of proficiency to those who pass them. But more than this is required. A technical training—based upon a sound preliminary course of general education—is wanted, and this training cannot be secured without providing more than occasional courses of lectures and correspondence courses. Schools for librarians might with advantage be established at the principal centers in the kingdom, co-ordinated with other branches of higher education which are there provided. . . . Something of the kind seems necessary to improve the status of the librarian, and to create a different attitude towards librarianship. . . ."

Besides the appendices already mentioned, are others containing the text of the Trust deed, the outline of the scheme for the publication of musical compositions, a report of the Central Library for Students, and a report of income and expenditures. The secretary is the only male official of the Trust of military age left in Dunfermline, both his assistant and the librarian superintendent, Mr. Maclead, being engaged in military service.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS PREPAREDNESS

At the convention of the advertising men of the country, meeting in St. Louis, June 3 to 7, under the auspices of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, there was one unique exhibit which clearly showed business men what they can do along the lines of preparedness, by making their workers individually more effective.

Few men appreciate what or how much that is useful to their business has been reduced to print. The national educational committee of the Ad Clubs undertook to inform those attending the convention just what has been quietly going on along this

line in the last few years. It gathered the most representative and complete list of business books ever brought together in one place just to show business men, and particularly advertising men, what is readily available for their daily help, if they will only put out their hands and grasp it.

This collection of books and pamphlets was called the "Model Business Library" and is not to be duplicated anywhere in this country. Never before have business men had a chance to see their literature, as distinct from the doctor's, the lawyer's, the engineer's and other professions, shown as a unit.

The story of how this collection was prepared is interesting. Out of four conferences held in and near New York City last winter came the incentive to undertake this task. The first was between Lewellyn E. Pratt, chairman of the national educational committee of the Ad Clubs, and Guy E. Marion, a business library organizer of Boston, where the first ideas were developed and the project proposed. This meeting was followed by another between Mr. Marion and John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Public Library, one of the earliest of our public librarians to become alive to the value of "information in print" to the business man. Mr. Dana established the first business branch to bring the library idea directly to the door of the business man, and in addition he had brought out a list of "1600 business books" in June, 1916, carefully selected and arranged as a catalog by author, subject and title, of the business books up to that time which were readily available and in reality upon the shelves of the Newark Business branch.

The second meeting proposed a new edition of "1600 business books" which should be started immediately and bring the list strictly up to date and be improved along other lines. Another conference followed with H. W. Wilson and Mr. Marion at White Plains, New York, which resulted in Mr. Wilson's undertaking the publication of the second edition of the list. The last conference brought Mr. Pratt and Mr. Marion together to shape up the final plans.

A far-reaching campaign among the pub-

lishers of business books followed in which most of the work was done by Mr. Pratt and Mr. Marion. Hundreds of letters were sent out and correspondence entered into with nearly 500 publishers. This undertaking, tho a huge one, was carefully systematized and to the generous co-operation of American publishers is chiefly due the fact that this unique book collection was shown at the convention. No attempt was made to get the technical books of individual kinds of business, or of the many lines of special manufacture, but only those things which are in common demand among all business men, such as books on Buying, Selling, Advertising, Accounting, Financing, Banking, Transporting, Directories and Guides, the periodicals of business, and other similar valuable material.

Mr. Marion, who has started several business libraries for different concerns and was for five years secretary of the Special Libraries Association (an association of business, technical, legislative and other special librarians), arranged and handled the exhibit at St. Louis, and will supervise its transfer and exhibition at the A. L. A. conference at Louisville.

MORE LIBRARY POSTERS

WE give this month another page of the inexpensive posters made by Miss A. J. Schooley of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library. In the one entitled "Books for Girls," a magazine cover was cut up for the picture, but the parts were arranged differently from the original cover. The two posts were pasted further apart and were connected by continuing the design with a lettering pen and black ink. The figure of the girl, which was originally in front of a gate, was cut out and placed to suit the poster. The poster was sprayed with green, and the lettering was done with an Esterbrook lettering pen.

Memorial Day. This was a commercial card given by one of the local storekeepers after it had served his purpose. The advertising material was cut away and a card pasted underneath. The lettering was done with a pen.

Flowers and Gardens. This was originally a drug store show card, advertising

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MORE OF THE INEXPENSIVE POSTERS WITH WHICH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PASSAIC, N. J.,
ADVERTISES ITS WARES



a nerve tonic. It was begged from the proprietor and the original printing was covered with pink paper. The border is blue with pink blossoms.

For New Americans. A shield cut out of cardboard was sprayed with blue ink for the horizontal band across the top. The perpendicular stripes at the sides were sprayed with red ink, leaving a white space. The lettering was done with a pen.

The Child at Home and in School. This is a commercial show card in color with the original lettering cut out and a blank piece of cardboard pasted underneath. The lettering was done with a brush and the card was used in a window display of books on child study.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S UN- WORKED FIELD

On the shelves of every public library are books that can be the making of young men and women in their struggle for a livelihood. But the young people do not know they are there. They do not know that the questions that they are asking every day are answered in those books: that the problems they run up against are solved there: that "the way higher up" is pointed clear and sure by men and women who know because they have been thru what these young folks are going thru. The question naturally arises: How shall we bring together these young folks and the fact that those books are there? And why not by the libraries adopting the same method that all other lines adopt to bring folks and facts together, i. e., by advertising? Why shouldn't the public library advertise? The average young man or even the young girl, as it is at present, goes either not at all or intermittently to the average public library, or it is used as a place from which to get a novel. But that the public library can be used as an actual help in one's everyday work and ambitions has not occurred to one in a thousand. Books of efficiency, salesmanship, business, are to-day being published in numbers and quality as never before. In the hands of our young people they would

open vistas of possibilities. Many a man has been awakened by a book. Then why not tell the young people? And by what surer method than by advertising: not the book itself but what it has in it, and for the kind of boy or young man or girl it is intended, said in language he or she will understand? There is an unworked field here for the public library.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

MUSEUM WORKERS SHOULD HAVE LIBRARY TRAINING AND LIBRARY EXPERIENCE

1. LIBRARY training emphasizes fundamental business principles of promptness, neatness, orderliness and accuracy. It includes the learning of a legible hand.

2. It gives some knowledge of general business methods.

3. It teaches co-operation with fellow-workers, and gives the student a view of the general problems of institutional management.

4. It teaches the use and value of written records, the most approved methods of recording and cataloging, many kinds of filing and classifying and the orderly arrangement of material.

5. It provides systematic training in the use of books as tools and knowledge of the sources of information, thus furnishing a basis for specialization.

6. It trains workers to put away personal bias when meeting the public, and gives some hints of the capacities and limitations of the public mind.

7. The modern library exists for those who use it, not for those who manage it; of the new museum the same is true. A worker imbued with the feeling for public service which work in a library will give, fits readily into the public service activities of the modern museum.

8. A worker with library training understands the value of a connection between the book and the object. She disapproves of the contemplation of one without the broadening and enlivening influence of the other, and she stands ready to make this connection whenever possible.—*The Museum*.

PRINTING PRESSES IN MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES*

MORE than ten years ago the Newark Library discovered that it constantly needed many signs and labels. This was partly because the library was at that time giving the use of several of its rooms to educational, philanthropic and public welfare organizations for their meetings. These meetings were of many kinds and many in number. In the seven spare rooms of the building as many as ten meetings have been held in one day. This work helped to make the library a social and educational center, something much to be desired. It soon became obvious that the meetings should be made more widely known that the use of the building by the general public might be still further increased. The library, therefore, purchased an old hand-press for \$75, and fonts of 30 and 60 point type, Cheltenham wide. The librarian was the only person then on the staff who knew even the elements of typography, and for a time all printing was done either by him or under his immediate direction. The press and type lent themselves readily to our purpose, nearly all the things we printed being of such a nature that only 12 to 25 copies were needed. We printed posters, signs and labels of many kinds. As we had no rules, borders or ornaments, and as simplicity was the quality chiefly sought, we found it rather difficult to do printing that was ugly or unseemly. As a careful study was made of every piece of printing to the end that it might show a little thought in its arrangement and in its relation to the sheet on which it was struck, we succeeded in producing not a few pieces which visiting printers, critical observers and casual readers all thought were good. I do not hesitate to speak thus frankly of what was, of course, a very modest success, because I thus call attention to the fact that plain Roman type—even in a face which exalted students of types decried—can hardly fail to produce fairly good results if he who uses it is confined to one face only, and to few sizes of that, and is denied all adornments and any opportunity to tickle his personal fancy. We were told, and had already reached some-

what the same conclusion ourselves, by the inspired typographer who sold us press and type, that good type, plainly saying what is sought to be said, spaced with care and printed clearly on a proper surface, gains nothing in

A GOOD PRINTER AN ARTIST

Printers should be inspired with more love and admiration for their trade. When any printer follows his trade simply because it is money-making he makes a serious mistake. I would go even further and say that a prosperous printer will be more successful when he can inspire the buyers of printing in all its forms with the understanding that meritorious printing is really a worthy branch of the fine arts.

Thornton Low Devore

Poster used in Printing Exhibit. Original 17½" wide. Newark Library.

P R I N T I N G made a million times stronger the power that writing had to make all men brothers through likeness in knowledge and wisdom. Moreover, the truths that pass through the printing press can almost never be lost. And with the printed records of human life at hand each man can study all men and find his place among them and discover the work for which he is best fitted.

John Cotton Dana

Poster used in Printing Exhibit. Original 17½" wide. Newark Library.

*For the use of this article and the cuts which illustrate it, we are indebted to Mr. John Cotton Dana, who allowed us to lift the material from the May issue of *The Museum*.

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beauty or effectiveness from any additions of any kind. This proved always to be true.

As time went on, and especially after an active Museum came into our building, we found we could use a power press to advantage. So we added to our little plant a Chandler & Price, 10x12, run by an electric motor. With it we purchased small fonts of a few sizes of Century Old Style, as Cheltenham Wide seemed not as well adapted to small work as it is to posters and signs.

We now do book-plates, small blanks, labels, circulars and letters as well as continuing poster work on the hand press.

For "printers" we have had two boys and two girls, keeping each from one to three years. Each one of them learned printing by doing it, first under the librarian's direction, then under that of the assistant librarian after she had herself mastered the rudiments, and finally under an assistant who trained herself to be a "director of printing"! Our work is in many respects amateurish, of course. But we seem to have demonstrated several things.

The manager of a library, museum or similar institution who cares for printing and likes to have it plain, simple, and fitted for its purpose, and if he knows the rudiments of the craft and possesses good taste, or has ready access to that faculty in others, can save himself many hundred hours in a year by having a modest print shop, under his own management. Proofs come to him quickly and in rapid succession, the time between them being often only a few minutes instead of the day or more that even very slight changes cause when work is done outside.

Boys and girls of good average ability, not afraid of ink and liking to work with their hands, can learn to do the simpler work with type and press in a very short time.

The work turned out of a home shop, where type faces are few and ornaments are unknown, can hardly fail to retain much of the dignity and simplicity that libraries and museums need in their typography.

Taking full account of the time saved to the heads of departments and the director himself, the use of a home press in work of the kind we do is done at a lower cost than it can be done outside—if it can be done outside at all, as in our city much of it apparently cannot.

We have under way a full account, with all details, of our plant, and its output. This will soon appear in book or pamphlet form.

J. C. DANA.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES

APPLIED ART OF GERMANY



Work of Modern German artists in gold, silver and the base metals, leather, glass,

pottery, and in drawing and design. Collected and prepared by a German Art Museum for exhibition in this and other American cities; shown here by the Newark Museum Association, in the



Free Public Library, Fourth Floor. Hours: 12 - 6:30, 7:30 - 9:30 daily; Sundays, 2-6, 7:30-9. Free exhibition.

Arts in  Germany

Types of posters used in advertising exhibits. Reduction used as a notice to members. Newark Museum.

WHY NOT TRAVEL?

Travel opens the mind; but so does print; and print is the cheapest mind opener there is, and the best. Your Public Library can give you a year's travel about the Business World in a few score pages of print.

--The Library Committee.

Poster for the Red School House Museum, in St. Louis. 17 1/2" wide. Newark Library.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN BOSTON
AND THEIR USES

(Continued from the May LIBRARY
JOURNAL)

D. C. & WM. B. JACKSON LIBRARY

The technical library of this firm, located in the Garden Building, Boston, makes a specialty of books on electrical engineering. Established in 1908, it was not until 1911 that a trained librarian was put in charge, and at the present time it contains some 2500 volumes, with 12,000 trade catalogs and pamphlets.

The trade catalogs are particularly interesting. There are thousands of them, containing descriptive and illustrative data relative to various kinds of engineering appliances and machinery, especially that relating to electrical engineering. New catalogs and bulletins are placed with those which they supersede, in an attempt to keep, for certain subjects, complete files of the bulletins of the more important manufacturers. These "historical" files, especially the ones containing cost data, are invaluable as works of reference when one considers new inventions, improvements in machinery, and fluctuations in prices.

Besides these catalogs there are some year books which cover the whole field but do not go so minutely into the various phases as the commercial catalogs. All this material is practically indispensable and gives information much of which would otherwise be available only in scattered shape. Nearly twenty-five vertical file cases are devoted to pamphlet filing and to the "clients' file," which is completely cataloged and indexed. This division contains confidential information and literature relative to the firm's clients.

The bound book collection consists mainly of the proceedings, transactions and journals of scientific societies, and many specialized texts relating to electrical engineering in all its various subdivisions. A good assortment of trade directories for such a library is kept up to date. A mass of valuable data, accumulated some years back, is contained in over 100 pamphlet boxes, and will be found to contain much good material as soon as it is reorganized.

The use of the library is limited to the members of the firm and staff, except in special cases, when permission is granted by the members of the firm. Miss Stella Beal, a graduate of Simmons College, is the librarian.

CHARLES TENNEY & CO. LIBRARY

The firm of Charles Tenney & Co., which manages some twenty public service companies, such as gas, electric, and street railways, maintains a library of about 1000 volumes and 1200 pamphlets on industrial engineering. "The library contains all available printed matter relating directly or indirectly to the work of the company and the concerns it manages. Some of the volumes are made up of decisions of public service commissions and of state and federal courts, public service corporations and railroad reports of different states, texts on accounting, industrial engineering, water power engineering. Municipal works of all sorts, viz.: ordinances, reports, and so forth, journals, and periodicals of electricity, gas and chemistry laws of state, directories of cities where properties are located, banking, workmen's compensation, taxation, steam roads, public service, peat, municipal ownership, meters, insurance, fuel, electric lighting, railways, lighting, coal, are also found."

The library, however, is not the sole source of information, for each department has its own highly specialized collection as an adjunct to the main library. The advertising department preserves and binds in volumes the advertising of the several concerns. The purchasing department has hundreds of trade catalogs, all fully indexed in one large catalog. In the engineering department texts of engineering are shelved and there is a large assortment of catalogs of electric and mechanical engineering material. Financial books are on file in the treasurer's office, and accounting and auditing works in the auditors's office. The drafting room contains numerous fireproof cabinets for maps. Each company has a letter of the alphabet assigned in the various cabinets, and the maps are filed according to size. The investment department has as complete a collection as any of the depart-

ments. This comprises corporation records, a daily report service, indexes and literature of various securities. Altogether, the many sources of information not in the library proper probably number 7000 books, pamphlets, and maps.

"The library proper is the depository for the typewritten material regarding each of the several companies which must be used in the compiling of the annual report of each. The Tenney Company also publishes a mimeographed sheet weekly for managers and department heads. *Tenney Service*, the employees' magazine for the organization, is issued monthly."

The library is purely for reference, and is open only to the company employees and stockholders. A card catalog serves as a guide to the books which are classified under the Dewey system. The librarian is Miss A. F. Kelly.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT LIBRARY

The library of the *Boston Transcript* is in two divisions: the literary, containing volumes sent in for review and kept for their reference value; and the utilitarian, consisting principally of clippings. This latter division is not in the library proper, but in the reference department. "In this collection some books, few in number but great in real worth, are kept. These comprise a small representative collection of almanacs, atlases, biographies, *Congressional Records*, dictionaries and directories, encyclopaedias, government documents, and other works of similar nature, together with a bound file of the *Transcript* which comprises all editions of every issue. . . .

"The indexing is the most important part of the reference work. It keeps several people busy at all times clipping. The index trays, similar to the vertical file correspondence cases, number over 300, and as each tray holds two envelopes, side by side, the total number of envelopes is approximately 100,000. It is practically impossible to estimate the total number of clippings, for there are anywhere from 20 to 60 or 70 in each envelope."

A card indexing system, similar to the library catalog but non-technical, is the most important part of the reference work.

Bound volumes as well as public documents are entered, and for the clippings subject headings are used. Photographs both of people and things are cataloged in this file, but the photographic material itself is kept in the art department.

In the clipping room, usually called "the morgue," "one section of the room is set apart for the 'obits,' that is, clippings and sketches of people. These are dated and filed in envelopes with the names written across the tops. The data relating to very prominent people is kept as up to date as possible. These envelopes are constantly referred to for personal data, invaluable for a hurry call for a write-up of some obscure or unpretentious individual who may suddenly have been brought into the limelight.

"Another section of the index is devoted to countries. Every nation on the face of the earth is represented, and the material relating to each country is minutely subdivided.

"A miscellaneous file is maintained, made up of live issues of the day, composed mainly of descriptions of such subjects as aviation, invention, religion, sports. This file is invaluable and it forms a miniature encyclopaedia of modern events.

"The *Transcript* Library is under the direction of Fred W. Ford, news editor, who started the collection over 20 years ago as a side line additional to his regular duties. It is now generally conceded to be one of the best of its kind. The reference department is open to the public for research."

BOSTON ELEVATED LIBRARY

So far as it is possible to ascertain, no other street railway company in America supports such a library as does the Boston Elevated. The bound book collection which numbers about one thousand volumes deals mainly with safety investigations, accidents, and literature bearing directly on street railroad work. Approximately five or six thousand pamphlets, leaflets and clippings are so arranged as to be accessible at a moment's notice. Large pamphlets are filed in boxes until enough accumulate to warrant binding; then they are fully cataloged

and the bound volume is dogeared to facilitate its use.

"Some of the material is housed in regular vertical files, others in files containing expansive envelopes. Contrary to the usual custom of libraries, the Elevated has its catalog in a filing table. This enables one to turn from one subject to another with great rapidity. All material is indexed, books, pamphlets, etc.—making an index of forty to fifty thousand cards, with a yearly addition of over ten thousand. Not only matter actually in the library is indexed, but also such material as is kept in the private offices for the continuous use of officials. A wide use is made of indexes of every sort. The collection of these bibliographical aids has been thoro." Lewis A. Armistead is the librarian.

(To be continued)

COMMERCIAL LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

AMONG other needs which have arisen in the wake of the war's disorganization of orderly business procedure, has been an increasing demand for the accumulation of data helpful to the business men of the country—in other words, for commercial or technical libraries. The establishment of such libraries in all the large industrial centers of England was discussed recently in a meeting of the North Central Library Association at Leeds. It was brought out that the future industrial and commercial welfare of England depended upon the recognition of altered conditions which would require careful attention if she were to hold her own in the competition for the markets of the world.

In an address before the meeting L. Stanley Jast described the object of the commercial library as "the collecting, indexing, and disseminating of information useful to the merchant, trader, manufacturer, or shopkeeper. Such a library might be described as a huge vertical file, in which would be found every kind of information, brought together from many sources. Books dealing with the trade of each district would naturally be a special feature."

Such a library would inevitably depend, for its efficiency, on the willingness of business firms to share with others such information as might be of general interest. It is obvious, that in reorganizing industry, the old method of each one for himself will not do, and the only logical and efficient method is to pool the general information.

The result of this meeting, which closed with a resolution urging libraries to proceed with the formation of such commercial libraries, has been swift and widespread discussion and the organization of such libraries thruout the British Isles.

Of course as in all such ventures into new fields—altho the scheme has been inaugurated already in America with great success—there are a few who hang back, uttering dark prophesies. The idea of a Commercial Library's relegating the General Public Library to the undignified position of a "back seat" would seem scarcely worth refuting!

Possibly the enthusiasm for these libraries has come from the Commercial Intelligence branch of the Board of Trade located in Cheapside, the heart of business London. There are collected all the catalogs, leaflets, advertisements, business codes, etc., as well as books, which have a bearing upon the "peaceful penetration" methods of Germany. The catalogs are printed in almost every known language and cover an extraordinarily wide field. About 7000 volumes of all shapes and sizes have already been brought together in this collection which is available to all inquirers.

In Liverpool premises have at last been taken for the new commercial library. At a meeting of business men in December under the presidency of F. J. Leslie, chairman of the Libraries Committee of the Corporation, it was voted to support the movement for a commercial library. This library would be "a Bureau of Commercial Information founded upon, and extracted from the books, maps, atlases, reports, directories, gazetteers, journals, and periodicals to be found in the library. The public librarian knows exactly where to get all these from all over the world,

but having got them the next duty would be to index and catalog not merely the books, but their detailed contents. The aim would be to be able at once to refer a busy man to all the available sources of information on any commercial question he might raise." The library was prepared to incur the added cost if necessary, and could spend £1000 a year on the scheme, exclusive of the rent of a building, which they would try to secure near the Exchange. Co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce was strongly urged.

In February Manchester also took steps towards establishing a Commercial Library at a conference of the Libraries Committee, the Chamber of Commerce Board, and representatives from various business firms in the city. A resolution was adopted supporting the establishment of "a Commercial Library in a central position, to which all traders might have ready access." The library is to contain a working collection of reference books, including business encyclopedias, statistical and trade year books, dictionaries of foreign languages, calculating tables and tables of foreign currencies and weights and measures, a collection of the best books dealing with the staple trades of Lancashire; books on commercial law, banking, accounting, advertising, office methods, business organization, salesmanship, and the different commercial products; consular reports, Board of Trade publications, reports of chambers of commerce, commercial atlases and maps, railway and steamship route maps, railway and shipping publications, including time-tables and particulars of freight charges. In addition the library would include the various trade gazettes issued by the Board of Trade and by the British Dominion and Colonies, as well as trade circulars, dealing with particular trades, issued by various brokers, and an important feature would be a file of clippings from the chief daily newspapers, foreign papers, and selected trade journals, containing the most recent information on trade conditions. Since the early plans were formulated a special wing of the Ex-

change Building has been added, to be used exclusively for the Commercial Library, which promises to be on a generous scale.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has purchased a large block of buildings in the center of the city. The new building has cost £50,000, towards which £30,000 has already been subscribed. The scheme provides for adequate office accommodation, committee and conference rooms, a large hall for public meetings and a comprehensive commercial reference library.

In April the Public Libraries Committee in Reading appointed a sub-committee "to inquire, consider, and report on the advisability of establishing at the Central Library a Commercial Library and also an Information Bureau."

The librarian of Wigan is testing the feeling of local business men, before taking more definite steps towards establishing a commercial library, by sending out a series of questions. By this questionnaire it is hoped that public opinion will be thoroly sounded, and constructive suggestions offered as well.

In connection with the Glasgow Public Libraries and backed by their entire resources the Commercial Library has been established since November 1916 at 21 Miller St., the center of the business area of Glasgow. A large part of the old Stirling's Library has been adapted, a specially-qualified librarian has been appointed, the shelves have been stocked with every form of trade literature—catalogs, codes, telephone call-books, business manuals, trade periodicals, leaflets, cuttings, reports, and the thousand and one forms of printed matter which a business man may need. All works have been classified minutely, there is a careful system of card indexing, a telephone has been installed by which any business man may make his inquiry, and by means of a twice-daily motor-car service any book not in the Commercial Library but elsewhere in the system may be brought to the inquirer with all expedition.

Since the opening of this Commercial Library upwards of 8000 inquirers for

business information have visited it. Some of the subjects satisfactorily dealt with have been: profit-sharing schemes; factory organization; international copyright and trade marks; the German Cartel system; non-skid chains for motor-car wheels; incandescent electric lamps; company promotion; afforestation; haulage contractors—Wales; technical terms; fuel economizers; immadium; pricker bars; felspar—its uses, etc. For those who desire detailed information regarding this library a booklet has recently been printed entitled "The purpose, equipment, and methods of the Commercial Library" which may be obtained gratis upon application to the library.

Apropos of this booklet it is interesting to note other publications which have lately sprung into print due to the interest aroused over the commercial library. Robert Adams' "Commercial Library for Glasgow" contains a valuable tabulation of what he considers the essential stock of such libraries. Another contribution is "The organization of British trade: the commercial library," by L. Stanley Jast, a very concrete and practical guide for the national establishment of commercial libraries under three heads: Books, Buildings and Brains. The suggestion that these libraries be established only in large towns which occupy the center of a manufacturing area should do away with any idea of scattering small and inconsequential commercial libraries about the countryside.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPE

A RECENT publication by a university professor who sent out a questionnaire has this sentence: "Fifty persons made no reply to the letter, altho a stamped and addressed envelope was enclosed."

The implication is that anyone can command the attention of any one in the world by enclosing "a stamped and addressed envelope." This implies that for three cents at the most any one can hold up any one else.

Is there any sense or justice in this? If the receiver is interested he can reply and will be glad to reply, but if not is there any

reason why he should take the time to say that he does not care to reply? Probably forty-nine of the fifty if they had replied that they did not care to reply would have felt called upon to explain why they did not care to reply, which would have taken time or mental energy; and forty-nine times out of fifty, judging by our experience, the questioner would have written to show how entirely wrong they were in not caring to reply.

We recently had this experience. We received "a stamped, addressed envelope" with a long request. It did not interest us. We paid no attention to it. In due time we received a "personal" letter saying that such a "stamped, addressed envelope" had been sent us and a sharp request that we explain why we had not used the "stamped, addressed envelope," and another was enclosed. It was from a man for whom we have high respect and so we replied at some length giving adequate reasons, we thought, why we were not interested. This led to a long reply trying to show us why we should not take the view we did. To this we made a brief, courteous reply, whereupon we received another letter demanding that we say whether or not we had read with care all the documents which had been sent during the correspondence. This is only an extreme case of which we have had hundreds.

No one is under any obligation to pay any attention to anything simply because there is "a stamped, addressed envelope."

Every letter with any sort of a question should have a printed slip saying: "If not interested give this no attention."—*Journal of Education*.

THREATENED TAXATION OF FREE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

A COMMITTEE representing Columbia University, the Metropolitan and Natural History Art Museums, the New York Public Library, and other educational institutions in New York city, has been sending out a circular letter to other institutions asking their immediate cooperation in urging upon the Senate committee the adoption of an amendment to the existing Federal Estate Tax law

which shall exempt educational, philanthropic and religious bequests and gifts from federal taxation, as in all previous legislation of our country. The letter is accompanied by a statement of the membership of the House and Senate committees and of Congress as a whole, a suggested form of letter to Congress and Senate, a digest of existing national and state legislation on exemption from taxation of bequests to education, philanthropy, and religion, with a history and analysis of the Federal Estate Tax law and the proposed amendment, and a list of the gifts and bequests to education and philanthropy, 1913 to 1915.

THE YUDIN COLLECTION OF RUSSIAN BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DR. A. PALMIERI, who is at present working on the Yudin collection in the Library of Congress, contributed to the *Washington Post* of Nov. 5 an account of the Russian books in the library. Unfortunately, said Dr. Palmieri, the enormous literary and scientific patrimony of Russia is unknown beyond the Russian frontiers. This is partly due to the difficulties which the Russian language offers and partly to the scarcity of Russian books. The Library of Congress may therefore take a legitimate pride in having filled a gap in the available sources for higher cultural studies in America by the purchase of the most important collection of Russian books outside of Russia. In 1896 the rich collection laboriously gathered by Genadii Vasilyevich Yudin filled eight rooms of his country house in the suburbs of Krasnoiarsk in Siberia. Its treasures were already known to bibliophiles. N. N. Bakai, a learned bibliographer, had visited it and expressed admiration for its completeness in a pamphlet entitled "A very important collection of books in Eastern Siberia." He was delighted to find there many of the rarest books of the eighteenth century and separate volumes or complete collections of the most famous Russian periodicals. For example, the collection contains the first series of the *Review of the Ministry of*

Public Instruction, 1803-64, which is not to be found outside of Russia except in the Imperial Library of Vienna. The most gifted intellects of Russia have assisted in making this official organ an invaluable repertory of elaborate studies and researches in every branch of learning.

Yudin was a devoted amateur of historical research. No wonder, then, remarks Dr. Palmieri, if among his books we find such precious treasures as the serials entitled "Russian antiquity," "Russian archives," "The historic messenger" and "The lectures of the Society of Russian History and Antiquities." An inventory of the admirable studies contained in these collections would reveal the scientific working of the Russian mind during the nineteenth century. We realize, perhaps, how much Russia has contributed to the literary life of Europe during the nineteenth century, but we probably lose sight of the fact that in the strictly scientific and historical fields Russia numbers many pioneers who have nothing to lose when compared with the giants of scientific progress in other countries.

The most sumptuous section of the Yudin library is the bibliographical one. The collector was himself a learned bibliographer. Of catalogs of public and private libraries, catalogs of archives and of manuscripts, Russian and Slavic paleographical works are so numerous that even Russian scholars would profit by a thoro acquaintance with them. They give us, as it were, an inventory of the wonderful and almost unknown productions of Russian genius and scholarship from the earliest age of Russian national history down to our own days.

Unfortunately, the Yudin collection has very little of the material published during the last ten years. "The Yudin library," says Dr. Palmieri, "would lose much of its value if in the future it should present only mutilated bodies, which even now are full of vigor and youth."

But it is not only the literary, scientific and political glories of Russia which seem called to exert a far-reaching influence on the destinies of Europe. The European War closes possibly the mediæval period

of the Slavic peoples, and launches a rejuvenated Russia in the whirlpool of Western civilization and culture. Even the Russian church, the Slavo-Byzantine orthodoxy, will be carried forward in the new alignment of the Russian mind and soul. Russian theologians follow with great interest the religious thought of Europe and America. Dr. Palmieri is of the opinion that the best historical and doctrinal handbook of the American Episcopal Church has been written by a Russian professor at the Ecclesiastical Academy of Kazan, and the best analysis of the 39 articles by a professor at Kiev. It would therefore seem useful to complete the collections of Yudin by the purchase of the leading organs of Russian religious thought, especially the series of official publications of the theological academies of Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev and Kazan. The addition of these would facilitate the study of Russian orthodoxy, which has nursed and fostered Russian piety during long centuries. "We cannot penetrate the Russian soul," says Dr. Palmieri in conclusion, "without becoming initiated into the aims and aspirations of the Russian Church, and, therefore, a library which does not afford the documents of Russian Christianity will not reveal to us the fulness of the mysterious life of the Russian people."

THE JOHN G. WHITE COLLECTION IN THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR about twenty years Mr. John G. White, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library, has been giving to the library books in folklore, Oriental literature, archeology, including Egyptology and Assyriology, voyages and travels, and medieval literature. The number of volumes and pamphlets has now reached 30,000, with additions at the rate of 2000 or 3000 annually. This material has been put in order on the shelves, and is now in the process of cataloging; Gordon W. Thayer has been made librarian in charge, devoting his entire time to the work. As this material is available for loan to those interested,

whether residents of Cleveland or not, librarians may appreciate a statement of what they may reasonably expect to find here.

In the general field of folklore are included the chief magazines such as *Melusine*, *Revue des Traditions Populaires*, *Ons Volksleven*, *Folk-lore*, *Dania*, *Archives Suisses des Traditions Populaires*, *Archivio per le Tradizioni Popolari*, *Volkskunde*, etc.

Local folklore has several thousand volumes and pamphlets, German being particularly strong. Other notable subjects are ballads (a very large collection, especially English and German); fables, e. g., Reynard the Fox; proverbs; gypsies; and mediaeval romance and legends. There is much on Faust, including many German and Dutch chap-books. Tyll Eulenspiegel and the Seven Wise Masters, Rübezahl and Frederick Barbarossa, Barlaam and Joasaph and the English chap-books of the early nineteenth century, all deserve mention. On witchcraft there is less material, but there are some rare and early works, and pamphlets infrequently met with. Alchemy and astrology have not been purchased to any large extent. There are, of course, a good many books on plant and animal lore, and other similar matters, and saints' legends. A subject of recent growth is the American Indians.

Oriental literature is possibly the most notable feature. In all, 140 languages from all parts of the world are represented, providing material for missionaries and other students of out of the way linguistics, notably African. Works in The Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian comprise a collection with few rivals. The abundant representation of editions of Kalidasa may be seen by comparing with Schuyler's bibliography (*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, xxii, 1901, p. 237-248). Sa'di, the Vedas and Avestan literature have been bought largely, and there are a great many editions of the Arabian Nights. Sets like the *Bibliotheca Indica*, and the various Sanskrit series of Benares, Bombay, Chowkhamba, etc., enrich the collection. There is also material on Oriental history and civilization, from which may be selected for mention the

history of India, and books on the Oriental calendar and chronology. It should be said that Hebrew is not strong, and that the Chinese and Japanese collections do not include native editions of the texts. A complete set of the Chinese Tripitaka, or Buddhist canon, is a notable exception. Moreover, there is abundant material, in the case of China, of Western issue. The proverb collection is perhaps the largest in the United States.

The Orient predominates also in the archeological division. The Archaeological Survey of India and the neighboring countries is to be found here practically complete. In Assyriology, and even more in Egyptology are to be found almost all the publications of the various foreign exploration funds and archeological societies, besides a great quantity of treatises. While the file of periodicals is not complete, gaps are being filled in. There is little classical archeology (except for Hellenistic and Roman Egypt and the papyri), American archeology is strongly represented, including the reproductions of the Mexican and Maya codices.

As voyages and travels offer almost a limitless field, the concentration has been along the lines of ethnological and folklore interest, especially as regards Asia and Africa. Included are the important geographical collections like the publications of the Hakluyt Society and the *Linschoten Vereeniging*, and the *"Recueil de Voyages et de Documents pour servir à l'Histoire de la Géographie."*

Medieval literature is extensively represented. There are, of course, sets of the works put out by the standard societies publishing medieval literature; in addition, most of the individual authors of the Middle Ages are to be found in nearly all editions. The critical material on hand is chiefly on the literary side, purely linguistic treatises and philological journals not falling, as a rule, within the scope of this part of the collection. The philological journals are, however, to be found in the library of Western Reserve University, which makes their absence here less serious. In the case of Italian dialect dictionaries, Old French, Old and Mid-

dle High German, Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, Middle Dutch, Celtic and Provençal, and the Icelandic sagas, the material is very full.

Lastly, it should be noticed that for catalogs of manuscripts in European and Oriental libraries, the White collection ranks among the first three or four of the United States.

While no printed lists are in existence, desired books can be found readily, and loans will gladly be made. Following the usual practice governing inter-library loans, applications should be made, if possible, thru the library of the institution with which the applicant is connected, or thru the public library at which he is a borrower; those not in a position to comply with this requirement should state their case. The period for which books are loaned is ordinarily two weeks, with the privilege of renewal for two weeks more; but other arrangements may be made if need warrants. All communications should be sent to the Librarian, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—MAY, 1917

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Butler, Pa. (part cost; building to cost \$60,000).....	\$37,000
Clarks Village and Clarksville Township, Neb.....	7,500
Hickory, N. C.....	11,000
Lackawanna, N. Y.....	30,000
Marceline, Mo.....	12,500
Montezuma Town and Jackson Township, Iowa.....	8,000
Van Buren, Ind. (town and township).....	10,000
Wessington Springs, S. D.....	7,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Albion, Mich. (building to cost 17,500).....	\$5,000
East San Diego, Cal. (building to cost \$10,000).....	2,500
Granite Falls, Minn. (building to cost \$6,000).....	1,000
Plainfield Town, and Guilford, Washington, and Liberty Townships, Ind. (increase for addition to cost \$9458).....	7,778

Library Organizations

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The May meeting of the New York High School Librarians Association was held at Washington Irving High School Saturday morning, May 19. It is the custom of the association to have some special feature for the last meeting of the year. This year the high school librarians of the eastern states were invited to meet with the New York high school librarians. Ten visiting librarians were present representing high schools of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio. Pratt Institute was represented by Miss Rathbone and three students of the present class.

Miss Jonson of Washington High School, Portland, Ore., described in a most interesting way the work of a typical high school library of the Pacific coast. Miss Horton of Oakland (Cal.) High School, who was to have spoken, was detained in Albany, but sent a poem to be read. This poem depicted in a very clever fashion the work of an average day in a high school library.

Miss Thayer of Bryant High School, Long Island City, spoke on the best war books of historical value for the high school library. Miss Dowden of Wadleigh High School, New York City, spoke on the best war books of narrative and fiction for high school students.

ELIZABETH B. MCKNIGHT, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION

After several preliminary meetings for discussion the New York Public Library Staff Association was formally organized on Monday, June 4, with the following officers: F. F. Hopper, president; Miss L. Griffiths, vice-president; Miss A. Bancroft, recording secretary; H. J. Grumpelt, corresponding secretary; and Miss J. Curry, treasurer. The executive board is made up of the officers and Miss A. Bunting, Miss J. E. Carter, Miss I. M. Cooper, Miss E. F. Cragin, Miss M. Frank, Miss A. Hasse, Dr. O. Kinkeldey, L. N. Nichols, Miss E. Rose, and W. B. A. Taylor.

The association will take charge of the staff meetings and the general welfare work in the library, and will be a clearing house for ideas and suggestions for "the development of the professional, cultural, economic and social interests of its members."

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association voted to join the American Library Association at its spring meeting held under the direction of

New London at All Souls church and Connecticut College, June 4. About 100 delegates were present at the morning session and were welcomed by Mayor Ernest E. Rogers and Dr. John G. Stanton, president of the board of trustees of the New London Public Library. Following the transaction of routine business, the conference held an open discussion on the subject, "Doing the library's 'bit'." The discussion was followed by a philosophical paper on the works of H. G. Wells by Rev. J. Beveridge Lee, D.D.

Lunch was served to 70 delegates at the Crocker House, where the dining room was prettily decorated with red tulips and greens.

At 1:15 the party took special cars to Connecticut College where they listened to a comprehensive paper on the subject of "Library training versus practical experience," by Theresa Hitchler, superintendent of the cataloging department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, president of Connecticut college, repeated his lecture on Rudyard Kipling. Tea was served by the college in the students' reception room.

A handbook of the association was prepared for the meeting and distributed to those present.

UTAH DISTRICT LIBRARY MEETINGS

Three district library meetings were held in Utah at Brigham City, Provo, and Manti on April 16, April 21, and May 12, respectively. Sixty librarians and trustees, representing twenty-three libraries of the following eighteen towns were in attendance: Brigham City, Tremonton, Garland, Ogden, Richmond, Logan, Manti, Ephraim, Provo, Price, Springville, Murray, Eureka, Payson, Pleasant Grove, American Fork, Lehi, and Malad, Idaho.

Sessions were held from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. with a luncheon at 12:30, giving something of a social feature to the occasion.

The sessions were very informal, including much interesting discussion. After the welcome from the hostess library and the response, programs included the following subjects: Reports of progress from libraries represented: Duties of a library trustee; Book selection and reading; The story hour; The library and the public school; Reference work with college students; Uses of pictures; The value of periodicals for reference; Raising money for the library; Collecting books and magazines; Points in organization; Library publicity.

These meetings were very successful and so far as known are the first to be held west of Iowa.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS'
ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the New England College Librarians' Association was held at Wellesley College, Saturday, May 12. About forty-five members were present.

The increased cost of bookbinding was discussed, bringing out the fact of an average increase of 72 7-10 per cent. in the cost of binding materials. The treatment of books with flexible glue, when they have become loose in their covers, thus prolonging the use of the book without rebinding, was described.

Consideration of the question of possible library retrenchments under war conditions, and the library's obligation to its staff showed the general agreement that salaries should not be curtailed. Suggestions were made that hours might be shortened, thus saving heat, light, and other expenses connected with their purchase.

The library's contribution to general preparedness, military and economic, was also discussed. Collections and lists of books helpful to students of the war, and of its probable effect on future international relations are made by most college libraries, while a distinct duty belongs to the men's colleges to furnish books dealing with strictly military subjects. Yale supplies books to her men in training camps. The opinion of the association was that the organization of methods for supplying books and periodicals to the camps would best be undertaken by public or state library associations. A motion was made and passed that the chairman be empowered to offer the services of their New England College Librarians' Association to any organization which may take up this work.

Several questions not on the program were subjects of informal discussion during the meeting.

The discussion of special reading rooms and other methods of inducing students to read outside of their required work brought out the fact that the new Farnsworth Room, devoted to this purpose at Harvard, has proven a decided success, having an average of over one hundred readers per day. Favorable situation, comfortable chairs and books chosen pre-eminently for readableness are held to be the factors which contribute most to the success of such a room.

The next meeting of the association will probably be held at Amherst.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY WEEK, 1917

When this notice appears in print the members of the New York Library Association

will have received the new booklets of the Lakewood Farm Inn at Roscoe, N. Y., in which mention is made of the approaching visit of the association to hold its annual Conference there September 16-22. This booklet serves as the preliminary announcement of Library Week.

Shortly thereafter will follow a folder, addressed to every member, making official announcement of the coming meetings, presenting details of importance and interest, and inviting everyone's response.

Lakewood Farm Inn is, we believe, a genuine discovery. It was searched out by a midnight expedition in midwinter, and, tho seen deep in snow, its possibilities for a library meeting asserted themselves irresistibly. The Inn was completed last summer and stands on a hilltop estate of 500 acres 3000 feet above the sea and 1500 feet higher than the valley of Roscoe which it overlooks towards the Catskills beyond. Roscoe is in Sullivan County, on the Ontario and Western Railroad, 139 miles from New York City and almost the same distance from Albany, Utica and Syracuse. The Inn is three miles into the hills from the village.

The program is leisurely taking shape, and there is every prospect of sessions of great interest. A keynote will be struck in behalf of a better understanding and relationship between publishers, booksellers, and librarians, but many familiar phases of library work will be touched upon.

Mr. George Haven Putnam will address the conference in behalf of the publishers; Mr. Frederic G. Melcher of the W. K. Stewart Company, Indianapolis, will present the booksellers' side of the case; Mr. Francis Hackett of the *New Republic* will appear for the editors and critics, and Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., of Albany, will gently allude to some of the sins of the publishing trade.

Aside from the theme, which after all is only the *pièce de résistance*, many speakers of prominence will contribute vital considerations for library workers. Mr. Craver, now a New Yorker, for engineering interests; Miss Rathbone, in a "book talk"; Miss Zachert, regarding work with schools; Miss Mary Quinn of Pratt Institute, on the adornment of libraries—will enliven and enrich the general sessions. Familiar round tables on topics of active, everyday importance, will be conducted by such specialists as Miss Bacon, Miss Hassler, Mr. Ibbotson, and others. The Audubon Societies will present a lantern lecture on bird conservation, and the part that village and town libraries may play in it thru their children's work.

Of course, the all-absorbing theme of the national crisis will possess our minds and an address of great power on "The library in national service" is anticipated from a speaker whom all of us shall be delighted to hear. Other elements under negotiation need not be alluded to now, but enough has been given to excite the appetite, no doubt.

During the summer the new Manual of the Association will be prepared for publication. It will be the first Manual in five years. We hope to include in it a membership of unprecedented dimensions. Application for membership should be addressed to Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EDWARD F. STEVENS, *President*.

Library Schools

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Not since 1913 has the Library School taken part in the annual exhibition of the Institute. The charts which were made at that time, visually presenting library work, have been borrowed so frequently that they have been worn out in the service. Again this year the vice-director gave to the class the problem of getting up an exhibition to show what library work meant and what the course covered. Library activities were shown by a wheel, the hub of which was a library building, and radiating from it the various social and civic institutions with which the library is in touch. Charts followed showing the different phases of the work, as city extension, rural extension, work with the blind, etc. The school curriculum was symbolized by a chart entitled "The steps by which we rise to power," which depicts a library building whose steps are labeled cataloging, classification, reference work, children's work, library administration, and the other subjects of study. Following this came the curriculum itself. The course in the History of Libraries was shown by a chart, illustrating the advance of the library movement in this country since 1876 by a list of the important dates in library history and a map showing the states that now have library commissions. The progress of the book thru the library routine was amusingly portrayed under the guise of the "Education of Billy Book," Billy being sent as an applicant to Dame Library's School by the publisher, his fitness determined by Book Selection, his grading by Classification, and so forth thru to his final emergence with a book card certificate to do his part toward the education or

amusement of the world. The exhibition proved of real interest; one grade teacher reported spending two hours in its study. The school will be glad to lend these charts to libraries wishing to make a similar exhibit.

The vice-director spoke to the Atlanta School on April 30 and 31. On May 14 she spoke to the School at Pittsburgh and met the Pratt alumnae at a tea given by the classes of 1913 and 1914, going on that evening to Cleveland, where she addressed the Children's Training Class Tuesday morning and the Western Reserve Library School in the afternoon. On Wednesday a luncheon was given at which were present the fourteen graduates now resident in Cleveland.

The lecturers whom the class have had the pleasure of meeting the past month were Mary Eileen Ahern, who spoke on library conditions in the Middle West; A. S. Root, who gave the course on the history of libraries; Margaret Jackson of the H. W. Wilson Company, who spoke on book reviews; F. K. Mathiews, chief scout librarian, Anna C. Tyler of the New York Public Library, Sarah B. Askew of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, and Julia A. Hopkins of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Visits have been paid during the month to the Grolier Club, the National Civic Federation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Queens Borough Public Library, the Barringer High School Library, the Newark Public Library, the printing establishment of Doubleday and Page at Garden City, the Children's Museum, and the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

The class of 1917 gave a delightful party to the staff of the library and the school faculty at the Club House on Thursday evening, May 31.

ALUMNI NOTES

The following appointments have been made in the class of 1917:

Elizabeth H. Baxter, head cataloger, Public Library, Waterloo, Iowa.
Ginevra Capocelli, assistant, Central Circulation children's room, New York Public Library.
Florence Dewey, head of circulation department, Public Library, Waterloo, Iowa.
Ruth W. Dickinson, senior assistant, Seward Park branch, New York Public Library.
Marion H. Fiery, senior assistant, children's department, New York Public Library, and second year student, children's course, New York Library School.
Florence G. Finney, reference librarian, Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.
Margaret J. Guerini, secretary, Immigrant Publication Society, New York.
Muriel Hotchkiss, children's librarian, Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Alma Jonson returns to the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.
Matilda Livashitz, head of the Russian Department, Guaranty Trust Co., New York.
Helen McCracken, assistant, Philadelphia Public Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Ruth E. McKinstry, summer assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Evelyn N. Matthews, assistant, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
May Morris, assistant, Bryn Mawr College Library.
Grace A. Taylor, cataloger, American Bankers Association, New York.

Grace H. Walmsley, general assistant, Ferguson Library, Stamford, Ct.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The commencement exercises were held Friday morning, June 8. The greeting from the trustees was given by Henry W. Taft and the address by George Parker Winship, librarian of the Widener collection at Harvard, who took for his subject "The library public." Azariah S. Root then reviewed the work of the school year, after which the diplomas and certificates were presented by Mr. Taft and Mr. William W. Appleton, chairman of the committee on circulation.

The following students received certificates for the satisfactory completion of the first year's course:

Cecilie Catharina Andresen, Kristiania, Norway.
Florence Behr, San Diego, Cal.
Laura Marie Jeanne Bertemy, New York City.
Louise Marie Boerlage, Amsterdam, Holland.
Ellen McBryde Brown, Arrington, Va.
Martha Johnston Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.
Louise Patterson Bull, North Middletown, Ky.
Muriel Augusta Crooks, Staten Island, N. Y.
Gail Curtis, Lansing, Mich.
Florence De Leon, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Eleanor Holliott Duncan, Dublin, Ireland.
Edith Gantt, North Platte, Neb.
Helen Wark Grannis, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mamie O'Bryan Groesbeck, Little Rock, Ark.
Sigrid Charlotte Holt, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Ethel Frances Holzberg, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Elizabeth Hillmaster Hoyt, Harrisville, Mich.
Helen Hamilton Janeway, Media, Pa.
Katharine Downer Kendig, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Karl Henry Koopman, Providence, R. I.
Elta Lenart, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lurene McDonald, Toronto, Canada.
Dorothy Margaret McMillan, Dover, N. J.
Harriet Dorothea MacPherson, College Point, N. Y.
Winifred Balch Mahon, Duluth, Minn.
Frances Lamb Metcalf, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Delia Wheelock Steele Nicholson, Kansas City, Mo.
Jennie Douglas Macpherson Reid, Peace Dale, R. I.
Martha Rosentreter, New York City.
Ruth Saxton, New York City.
Florence Hazel Severs, Cove, Ore.
Marian Shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elizabeth Hutter Stewart, Omaha, Neb.
Elizabeth Thornton Turner, Kansas City, Mo.
Janet Hasbrouck Vrooman, Kingston, N. Y.
Winifred Washburn, Seattle, Wash.
Dorothy Watson, Portland, Ore.
Katharine Elliott Wheeler, New York City.

The following students received diplomas for the satisfactory completion of the second year's course:

Rachel Rhoades Anderson, Portland, Ore.
Corabel Bien, Washington, D. C.
Marguerite Boardman, Claremont, Cal.
Marjorie Church Burbank, New York City.
Frances Grace Burdick, Glenfield, N. Y.
Donald Kenneth Campbell, Nashua, N. H.
Inez Crandle, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Edna Adelia Dixon, New York City.
Laura Mary Eberlin, Spokane, Wash.

Sheldon Fletcher, Linden, Mich.
Claire Graefe, Sandusky, Ohio.
Lenore Greene, New York City.
Mabel Almy Howe, New York City.
Maire Monica Kelly, New York City.
Henrietta Marie Mackzum, New York City.
Maude Durlin Merritt, Erie, Pa.
Jennie Meyrowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jessie Scott Millener, Ashland, Neb.
Eunice Hotaling Miller, New York City.
Edith Stell Newcomet, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Katherine Delia Steele, Princeton, Ill.
Josephine McKee Stults, Morristown, N. J.
Edith Irene Wright, Springfield, Vt.

The annual dinner of the school was held Thursday, June 7, at the Park Avenue Hotel, over one hundred students and alumni being present.

Immediately following the dinner the fifth annual meeting of the Alumni Association took place. The principal business was for formulation of plans for the support of the Mary Wright Plummer Memorial Loan Fund, which has been started by this year's senior class. The purpose of this fund, when established, will be to loan small sums of money, without interest, to the undergraduates. Marion P. Greene, the retiring president, was appointed chairman of the committee to accept contributions and already some have been received from individual members of the alumni. Contributions will not be limited to former students, however, and friends of Miss Plummer and of the school will be invited to contribute, should they care to do so.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the association's regret at the departure of Mr. Root as principal of the school and the resignation of Miss Tracey, who has been a member of the faculty since the school's inception, and the secretary was also instructed to convey the greetings of the association to Ernest J. Reece, the incoming principal.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Alice K. O'Connor; vice-president, Minerva E. Grimm; secretary-treasurer, Forrest B. Spaulding (reelected), Miss Johanna L. Olschewsky.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—DEPARTMENT OF
LIBRARY SCIENCE

Friends of the college and especially the students of the last three years will learn with regret of the resignation of Mary E. Hyde, to accept a position in the New York Public Library. Much as she will be missed, both personally and professionally, the school is well aware that it can never lose the effect of the organization of the cataloging course which she has accomplished. Thanks very much to her, Simmons reads with amusement the articles discussing the dearth of people who will become catalogers on account of the dryness of the work, for it is the cardinal

article of our cataloging creed that the catalog is made for man, that no item goes on a card that is not for his use, and that all effective work with the public is based upon a good live catalog that registers the growing needs of the people who frequent libraries.

The school is glad to be able to announce that the work will be carried on by Miss Harriet Howe, who comes from the instructing staff of the Library School of the Western Reserve University. Miss Howe received the degree of B.L.S. from the University of Illinois, and was on the staff of that library and later an instructor in their library school. From 1910-13 Miss Howe, as chief cataloger in the Minneapolis Public Library, gained that touch with public library needs that is so necessary for one who would instruct students in modern cataloging methods, and since then she has been instructor in cataloging and bibliography at Western Reserve.

On May 21 the school enjoyed a visit from Miss Ahern, who spoke to the students on "The business of being a librarian." The last visit of the year was made to the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library on May 14.

In the history of libraries course we were fortunate in hearing from natives of Canada and Russia of the libraries of those countries, as Miss Raymond spoke of the former, and Mrs. Derman, of the one year course, told us not merely of the Russian libraries, but of the reading public itself. The New York State Library School generously lent us their Russian slides to illustrate this lecture, together with other material by Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger.

The final examinations were held May 28-June 8. The period of the commencement festivities was shortened this year, being compressed into the week-end of June 9-12.

At the commencement, which was held in Harvard Church, Brookline, June 11, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on the following members of the Simmons four-year class of 1917:

Constance Beal	Ina Hawes
Esther Beckford	Katherine Kimball
Dorothy Black	Pearl Mason
Marion Bowman	Margaret Ormond
Helen Foster	Ernestine Packard
Ruth Davis	Helen Ruggles
Abbie Glover	Idelle Tapley
Helen Clark	Helen Whiting
	Margaret Wood

and on the following graduates of other colleges who completed the one-year course in 1915-16 and have now fulfilled the requirements of additional professional experience:

Margaret Barras, A.B.	Barbara Bolles, A.B.
Deane Blackshire, A.B.	Olive Bramhall, A.B.

Annie Craigie, A.B.	Ethelwyn Manning, A.B.
Elizabeth Fanning, A.B.	Mary Raymond, A.M.
Ada Johnson, A.B.	Helen Russell, A.B.
Eather Kingsbury, A.B.	Joice Scarf, A.B.
Ethel Wigmore, A.B.	

Appointments of members of this year's class, not previously printed are as follows:

Esther Beckford, Ruth Davis and Katherine Kimball are to be assistants in the Williams College Library.

Marjorie Newton, Helen Ruggles and Ruth Warrick enter the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Mrs. Derman, 1916-17, has been appointed in the Slavonic division of the catalog department of the Library of Congress.

Eleanor Horne has been appointed librarian of the Cortland, New York, Normal School.

Marion Bowman has received an appointment in the Office of Farm Management, Washington.

GRADUATE NOTES

Ruth Eaton, 1915, will substitute as librarian of the Public Library at Southbridge, Mass., this summer.

Charlotte Noyes, 1911, has accepted a position with the H. W. Wilson Company, as indexer on the *Industrial Arts Index*.

Beatrice Welling, 1914-15, has received an appointment in the library of the Arthur D. Little Company, Montreal.

MARRIAGES

Gladys Cole, 1912-13, was married to Roscoe Caleb Wriston, June 1, 1917.

Margaret Becker, 1912, was married May 24 to Ralph Malone. Mrs. Malone will continue for the present in the Rochester University Library, as Mr. Malone has joined the American Field Ambulance in France.

Margaret Watkins, 1913-14, has resigned from the Social Service Library, Boston, and will be married June 16, the marriage being hastened on account of Mr. Wilmot's service with the Medical Reserve Corps.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The closing exercises of the Library School were held on Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock in the class room. William F. Percy, president of the board of trustees, presided and delivered the certificates. Lutie E. Stearns gave the graduation address, her subject being "The librarian, the library and the education of the people."

Certificates were awarded to the following students:

Ruth Clem, Birmingham, Ala.
Katherine Crandall, Atlanta, Ga.

Ruth Credille, Fort Gaines, Ga.
 Florence Le Clercq Eisele, Natchez, Miss.
 Fanny Hinton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mrs. Marie Fechet Kilburn, Eustis, Fla.
 Louise McGovern, Atlanta, Ga.
 Jessie Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mrs. Crown Torrence, Charleston, S. C.

On Friday, June 1, Miss Stearns talked to the class on "Reaching the people."

On Friday afternoon, June 1, at six o'clock, the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association was held in the class room, with the president, Susie Lee Crumley, presiding. The following officers were elected for 1917-1918: Eva Wrigley, 1908, president; Helen Brewer, 1913, vice-president; Alma Jamison, 1915, secretary-treasurer. Ruth Clem, 1917, was appointed a member of the executive board.

The following appointments have been made:

Ruth Clem, Birmingham Public Library.
 Katherine Crandall, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
 Ruth Credille, librarian, Carnegie Library, Valdosta, Ga.
 Fanny Hinton, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Jessie Thompson announced her engagement to Charles T. Pottinger of Atlanta on the day of her graduation, the marriage to take place in July.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Sadie Alison, 1916, was married on May 26, in Birmingham, Ala., to Cecil Maxwell of Boston, Mass.

Helen Brewer, 1913, assistant librarian of the Savannah Public Library, died of typhoid fever on June 7, in Savannah. Miss Brewer was for three years librarian of the Carnegie Library at Cordele, Ga., where she made marked success in her work. Just before Miss Brewer left Cordele for Savannah in October, 1916, the city council made an appropriation of \$5000 for remodeling the library building. It was largely thru Miss Brewer's efforts that this appropriation was obtained. Subsequently, the Carnegie Corporation gave \$7556 for an addition to the building so that when the library is rebuilt it will offer the best testimony of Miss Brewer's work as a librarian. Miss Brewer accepted a position in the Savannah Public Library in October, 1914, and had just been appointed to the position of assistant librarian when she was stricken with the disease that caused her death.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Willie Kate Williams, 1913, to Charles Holmes Stone of Athens, Ga., the marriage to take place in June.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, spoke to the students May 15 on "Public libraries."

The school was closed from May 28 to June 2 for summer recess. Summer term opened June 4.

Mrs. Gudrum Thorne-Thomsen of Riverside, Ill., began a course of twelve lectures in story telling, June 11.

The junior class was required to attend four general sessions of the Conference of Charities and Corrections which was held in Pittsburgh, June 6-13.

Entrance examinations for 1917-18 were held Saturday, June 16.

FACULTY

Effie Louise Power, supervisor of schools division, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed chief of the children's department to succeed Sarah C. N. Bogle, who has resigned in order to devote her entire time to the further development and extension of the Carnegie Library School. The change will become effective August 1.

Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling, will conduct the work in story-telling in the Summer School of the University of Pittsburgh. Miss Whiteman will be assisted by Margaret Carnegie, 1915.

ALUMNAE

Ruth McGurk, 1913, was married June 14 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Herbert Faber. At home cards announce 572 Terrace Avenue, Clifton, Cincinnati.

Josephine Horton Thomas, 1911-12, has been appointed chief of the children's department of the Public Library, New Haven, Ct.

Ethel Pierce Underhill, 1910-11, was married June 7 in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Robert Felt Eastman.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures have been given before the senior class: May 2, Louise Smith, librarian of the Lincoln High school, lectured on "High school libraries"; May 9, Zulema Kostomlatsky, head of the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library, "Problems of the circulation department"; May 23, Judson T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, "Library buildings"; May 25, Ellen Garfield Smith, librarian of the Walla Walla Public Library, "Some practical experiments in the medium sized library."

Members of the 1917 graduating class are Agnes H. Bush, Mary Ferguson, Mary Walker Gibb, Dorothy Grout, Esther Ham-

mond, Roberta Meredith, Flora Morgan, Corinne Ruttle, Margaret Schumacher, Frances M. Woodworth and Hazel Jones.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miriam Moody, 1916, has been appointed first assistant in the North Yakima (Wash.) Public Library.

Esther Fleming, 1914, is in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

Frances Woodworth, 1917, has been appointed as first assistant of the Walla Walla (Wash.) Public Library, following the resignation of Dorothy Drum, 1914 to be married.

Ruth Davis, 1916, formerly of the Tacoma Public Library, is now in the branch department of the Seattle Public Library.

W. E. HENRY, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

During the past month, the school has been visited by two well known women of the profession: Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, who spoke on "The fashioning of a librarian," and Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director of Pratt Institute Library school, who discussed "Fiction." The students enjoyed meeting both the guests socially after their lectures. The graduates of Pratt Institute Library School living in Cleveland made Miss Rathbone's visit the occasion to present to the school a large photograph of Miss Plummer, which will have an honored place on the walls of the school room. W. H. Brett spoke during the month on "The A. L. A. and its presidents," illustrated with slides, and C. P. P. Vitz, on "Office routine and supplies." Joseph F. Daniels, librarian of the Riverside (Cal.) Library, was a caller at the school and gave an informal talk on the Riverside Library and the Library Service School there. Frances Cleveland, librarian of the Mentor (O.) Village Library, gave a practical talk on "The small library" based on her own experience in rural extension work.

An exceedingly pleasant day was spent in Youngstown, Ohio, on May 17, when the class visited the Reuben McMillan Library there. The visit was made especially valuable thru the thoughtful plans of the librarian, J. L. Wheeler, and the several graduates of Western Reserve Library School who are on the staff of that library.

On May 18, the northeast district meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at Kent, Ohio, and was attended by all the class, the director and Miss Howe.

From May 21 thru June 2, the students were assigned to Cleveland libraries and those

in the vicinity of Cleveland for practical work in cataloging and other technical processes. This plan was adopted experimentally last year and has proved satisfactory in its results to libraries and students. The letters received from the co-operating librarians have been very gratifying in their statements regarding the help rendered and the quality of the work accomplished. The assignments made outside of Cleveland were under the direction of the library organizer of the Ohio Library Commission, J. H. Dice.

Entrance examinations were held June 1 and 2, two weeks earlier than heretofore. The advantages of this plan are such that the earlier dates will be fixed for next year.

Commencement activities included the alumni meeting on Monday, June 11, preceding the alumni dinner at seven o'clock, at the Women's Club House, this being a departure from the "luncheon" heretofore given at the school. A new feature of the week was the Founders' Day program, Tuesday afternoon, June 12, which embodied some features of a class day program with an address by William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan Library, on "Changing ideals in librarianship." The presentation of a beautiful national flag to the school was a feature of the program, the presentation being made by the class president, Margaret Cleveland, with response by the dean of the school, Mr. Brett.

At the regular university commencement, certificates for the completion of the Library School course were granted to 23 students, and commencement honors were won as follows: First honor, Annie J. Oldham, A.B.; second honor, Margaret Cleveland, A.B.; third honor, Hildegard Perkins.

At the commencement of College for Women, W.R.U., the B.S. degree was conferred on the class president, Margaret Cleveland, A.B., and the vice-president, Mildred L. Thomas, in the combined course.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

TRAINING CLASS—LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND

The chief event of the spring term has been a series of lectures given by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen on "Storytelling and literature for children." Portions of the course were thrown open (upon payment of a registration fee) to any one interested in the subject, and many teachers and parents of this city availed themselves of the opportunity. Librarians from several other cities also attended for a week or longer. In addition to the general lectures on the principles which should govern the selection of literature for

children, there was a short course of practice work in actual story-telling by members of the teachers' class to groups of children from the several grades of the public schools, followed by discussion and criticism of the stories told.

Other lectures not by the regular staff were:

Principles of public speaking, Nina Greathouse.
Development of State library work and especially the work of the State Library of Oregon, Cornelia Marvin.

College library work, Maida Rossiter, Librarian, Reed College.

Newspapers and their policies, Dr. C. H. Chapman of Staff of *Oregon Journal*.

Work of the Forest Service library, Mrs. Miller, Forest Service Librarian, 6th district, Portland.

ETHEL R. SAWYER, *Director*.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS—SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Ohio State Board of Library Commissioners will conduct a summer course in library training, July 2 to August 11 inclusive. The school will be under the immediate direction of the library organization department, and thru the courtesy of the board of trustees will be held in the library of the Ohio State University.

No entrance examination will be required, but applicants are supposed to have completed a high school course or its equivalent. Eligible candidates will be limited to those who hold positions in libraries, or who are under definite appointment to library positions; to library trustees; to teachers who have been placed in charge of school libraries; and to persons who will enter one of the regular library schools in the fall, but who wish to gain a general preliminary acquaintance with library science.

Instruction will be given by the members of the organization department staff, assisted by Julia W. Merrill, of the Cincinnati Public Library, Gertrude Stiles of the Cleveland Public Library, and others. The course will consist of daily lectures and practice work, covering the fundamental subjects that comprise library economy. Visits will be made to various libraries and places of professional interest, and provision has been made for occasional lectures and special topics by eminent librarians. While the courses are elementary in design, sufficient individual instruction will be given to satisfy the needs of experienced as well as inexperienced librarians.

No tuition fee will be charged to residents of Ohio. Others will be expected to pay a tuition fee of \$8. The Board of Library Commissioners will endeavor to conduct the school at a minimum cost to students.

Requests for application blanks or further

information should be addressed to J. Howard Dice, Library Organization Department, State House, Columbus, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE LIBRARY INSTITUTE

In connection with the summer normal school a library institute will be conducted by the Connecticut Public Library Committee from August 13 to 24.

The morning sessions will be given to instruction in methods suited to small libraries, followed by practical work; the afternoon sessions to lectures on subjects of general interest.

Instructors will be Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector of libraries for the Connecticut Public Library Committee, and Frances Hobart, principal of the Teacher-Training School, Fairfax, Vermont.

Librarians

ADDIE, Marion A., first assistant librarian in the Levi Heywood Memorial Library at Gardner, Mass., for three years, has resigned to become librarian of the Bennington (Vt.) Public Library.

ASHMAN, Katherine, assistant librarian in the Public Library of Lima, O., has resigned her position to take that of librarian at Bloomington, Ind.

BARR, Charles J., the new assistant librarian at Yale, has had the honorary degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by that university.

CRAIG, Helen M., Pratt 1909, formerly of the H. W. Wilson Company, has been made librarian of the General Laboratories of the United Rubber Company of New York.

FISHER, Florence, has been appointed children's librarian in the Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Library. Miss Fisher is a graduate of the Library School at the University of Wisconsin, was connected with the children's work in one of the branches in Brooklyn, and for nearly three years has been in charge of the children's room in the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

FOLEY, Margaret Baker, reference librarian at the Hartford Public Library for about seven years, has accepted a post as instructor in library economy and college librarian of the Connecticut College for Women at New London. Miss Foley is a graduate of Smith College with a degree of B.L., and also studied in the Library School of New York, the University of Paris and the University of Göttingen in Germany.

FRENCH, L. Ruth, Simmons 1908, formerly with the Illinois Library Extension Commission, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the Iowa State College Library in Ames, Ia.

FULLER, Mary, children's librarian in the Council Bluffs Public Library for the past two years, has resigned her position to return to her home in Sac City. Miss Fuller will be available for story telling to a limited extent, at a nominal price.

GAST, Mrs. Harriet A., who retires from the librarianship of Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio, has completed one of the longest terms of such service, having been the librarian for the past 38 years. Eva M. Morris, who has been serving Birchard Library as reorganizer for the past six months, and now becomes librarian, is a graduate of the Western Reserve Library School, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has served in various capacities in the Public Libraries of Cleveland and East Cleveland, with great efficiency.

GLENN, Marian, who has been the librarian of the American Bankers' Association for several years, has been obliged to resign her position and take an extended rest.

HOOVER, D. Ashley, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, has resigned to organize the new technology department in the Detroit Public Library. Mr. Hoover is a graduate of the New York State Library School, and held library positions with the United States Military Academy, West Point, and the Cleveland Public Library before going to Chicago six years ago.

LAMAR, Eleanor, who has been librarian at Charlton, Ia., for the past year, has resigned to take a position in the cataloging department of the Des Moines Public Library.

LAUENSTEIN, Mrs. W. A., formerly Corinne Mitchell, for some time an assistant in the order departments of the St. Louis and Cleveland Public Libraries, died at her home in St. Louis, May 21.

LINE, Sarah Ruth, of Syracuse University Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library in Fairbury, Ill.

LOWELL, James A., for fifteen years on the staff of the City Library in Springfield, Mass., has resigned to accept the position of assistant librarian at Amherst College.

MAYER, Lloyd Minturn, has been appointed librarian of the Newport (R. I.) Historical Society.

MILTIMORE, Cora A., for three years librarian at Pacific University in Forest Grove,

Ore., has resigned to take a position in a larger university library.

PRETLOW, Mary Densen, librarian of the Cabanne branch of the St. Louis Public Library, resigned on June 1 to accept the librarianship of the Public Library in Norfolk, Va. Miss Pretlow entered library work in 1898 as an assistant in the New York Free Circulating Library. She became first assistant in the Riverside branch of the New York Public Library and later organized and was first librarian of the Hudson Park branch. She was called to St. Louis in 1910 to open and organize the Souldard branch, whence she was transferred later to the Cabanne branch. Miss Pretlow has written much for periodicals and is the author of "The small family cook book" (New York, 1915).

ROY, Myrtle L. Pratt 1912, librarian of the Davenport Library, Bath, N. Y., has been appointed to succeed Marion Morse, Pratt 1901, as librarian of the Public Library at Millbrook, N. Y.

RUNKLE, Mary, formerly an assistant in the Waterloo (Ia.) Public Library, has been added to the Cedar Rapids Library staff in charge of the branch and extension work.

RUSH, Charles E., librarian of the Public Library of Des Moines, Ia., has been chosen to take charge of the Indianapolis Public Library. Mr. Rush was graduated from Earlham College in 1905. His special library training was obtained at the Library Summer School at Madison, Wis., from which he was graduated in 1904, and at the New York State Library School at Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1908.

SESSIONS, Harriet, has become librarian of the High School Library in Davenport, Ia., succeeding Mrs. J. R. Lockard, who recently resigned to take a position in the Syracuse University Library. Miss Sessions has been an assistant in the State College Library at Ames for a number of years, and is a graduate of Pratt Library School.

SKARSTEDT, Marcus, B.L.S. Illinois 1911, for the past six years in charge of the Augustana College Library, Rock Island, Ill., has resigned in order to accept the position of librarian of the Public Library of Evanston, Ill., succeeding the late Mary B. Lindsay. In addition to his college course and Library School course, Mr. Skarstedt received his Master's degree from the Augustana College in 1912, and from the University of Iowa in 1917. He has made occasional contributions to Scandinavian periodical literature in America.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

VERMONT

Miss Emily D. Proctor of Proctor has given \$100 to be used for "luxuries" in the traveling library work. As one result of her generosity the commission hopes to be able to supply more of the large and expensive pictures to schools, reading clubs, libraries, etc., etc.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro. The *Providence Journal* for June 3 gave almost a full page to the work of the Public Library here under the caption, "Putting the 'public' in 'library.'" Views of the library added interest to the text, which was devoted chiefly to the successful methods of publicity used. The local newspaper, large posters, window displays in vacant stores, placards and in fact almost every agency except the billboards are utilized in bringing the message of the library to the people.

Stockbridge. By the will of the late Joseph H. Choate, the sum of \$10,000 was left to the Stockbridge Public Library, to provide for a needed enlargement of the present building.

Worcester. Summary of the 57th annual report of the Free Public Library is thus presented by Robert K. Shaw, the librarian: Special committee of directors agitating for new library building; increase of library classes from high and grammar schools; school deposits, which practically bring a branch library, once a week, to the graded schools, growing in numbers and value; reaching out to help new citizens in every way possible; "community rooms" in branch libraries increasingly useful—practically indispensable; Rotary Club membership by librarian recommended as an admirable means of reaching substantial business men; successful deposits in fire department buildings. Total home and school circulation, including branches: 664,649. Total number of borrowers' cards, 33,174, including 8457 from three branches. Percentage of fiction, 67.9. Whole number of books now in main library, 218,473; in the branches 17,395. Municipal appropriation, \$66,850; total receipts, \$79,903. Expenditures: books, \$14,907; periodicals, \$2434; binding, \$4338; administration, \$41,502.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence P. L. William E. Foster, librarian, showed, for the year ending December 31, 1916, 11,152 accessions, 20,357 volumes lost or withdrawn, giving a total of 170,825 vol-

umes. The number of music scores added during the year was 116, making a total of 5979. The total circulation was 293,065 volumes and 3770 music scores. Registrations for the year numbered 11,658; total 36,444. The receipts totalled \$77,772.42; expenditures were \$77,211.59, including books, \$11,191.67; periodicals, \$1864.34; binding, \$4052.74; salaries, \$35,726.63. The Providence Library held forty-three exhibitions and fifty-three lectures during the year. The bequest of \$1,500,000 left by Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson will make possible the development of certain activities for a long time hampered by insufficient means, and its first use will probably be to bring the work of the library up to date.

CONNECTICUT

Fair Haven. The cornerstone of the Carnegie Library here was laid May 17.

Middlefield. Damage by fire to the extent of \$300 or more was done to the Levi E. Coe Memorial building on May 23. The fire started over the furnace and the floor and one section containing the boys' books was badly burned. Besides the actual loss in books the interior of the building was badly smoked.

Wilton. At the annual meeting of the Wilton Library Association the main business was the vote to turn over the library property to the new Wilton Library Association, Incorporated. The library has increased in membership the past year, more books have been added to the shelves and more books have been in circulation than ever before. Two branch libraries have been started in outlying districts of the town. The fund for the new building has reached over \$4000 but the lowest estimate for the simple building planned for is \$6500, owing to the increasing cost of materials; so if the building is to be a reality \$2500 must still be raised.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Schenectady. As the result of urgent requests for the permanent establishment of a branch library at Van Corlaer school, Librarian Glen of the Schenectady Free Public Library and Superintendent Kuolt of the city schools are making plans to provide for adequate facilities in the school basement, and the quarters used at present will be enlarged in order that more books may be placed in circulation. The plan when completed will be similar to the one adopted at the Brandywine avenue library, in

the Teachers' Training School. A permanent librarian will be secured, and the Bellevue branch will be open certain evenings each week and during the afternoons. Since the small library has been opened at the Van Corlaer School the demand for books has been large and the result is more books have been required to meet the needs of the many readers.

Seneca Falls. The new Mynderse Library building was opened to the public for inspection May 25. It stands on the site of the dwelling house which a number of years ago was given to the library trustees by Wilhelmus Mynderse. The original building had to be razed a year ago because of the state's canal work. The state paid upwards of \$10,000 damages and returned the site to the library. That award and other funds which had been accumulating for several years will be sufficient to pay the entire cost of the new library and its furnishings. The library is 36 x 63 feet and consists of a basement and one story. It is constructed of a light colored pressed brick and is fireproof thruout.

NEW JERSEY

Plainfield. Florence M. Bowman, librarian. (Report—year ending May 31, 1917.) Accessions 2388; total 56,821. Circulation 87,819; adult, 63,217; juvenile, 24,602; 56-plus per cent, adult fiction. Registration, 8154. 4296 volumes circulated thru sub-stations, 2717 thru school libraries, 2853 music scores, 1913 from Babcock scientific department, 306 from the department of Americana, 8050 in the duplicate-pay collection. During the year a picture collection has been formed which numbers 1432, and since February 96 pictures have circulated. The circulation of books on Sundays and holidays numbers 3548. Receipts, \$14,872.05. Expenses: Salaries, \$6250; books, \$3566.97; periodicals, \$846.77; binding, \$466.97; other expenses, \$2860.81.

West New York. Registration in the new Public Library began early in June, and the rooms were opened for inspection June 15. Circulation of books began the following day. The library is on the second floor of the Municipal Building. It opened with 2700 volumes and with present shelf room for 2000 more volumes.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The new McPherson Square branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia was formally opened May 25. The new branch, at Indiana avenue and F street, is built of brick

and terra cotta, and has a large main reading room with a space for 30,000 volumes, a smaller children's room and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 300, which will be open to the various clubs and organizations of the district. In the basement are the kitchen and storerooms, the boiler room, the coal vault and the staff room. It is one of the finest of the branch libraries in the city. The new library is on the site of Stouton Hall, once the property of General William McPherson, of revolutionary fame.

Philadelphia. Work upon the new Free Library building, at Twentieth street and the Parkway, has been interrupted by an injunction granted by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Ground was broken for the structure on Saturday, May 12, and the decision granting the injunction was handed down May 25. The injunction is the outcome of a suit brought against the city by John J. Flinn, a taxpayer, in Common Pleas Court No. 1. The injunction directs the contract now held for the work shall be invalidated, and Director of Public Works George E. Datesman must ask for new bids. The court holds Director Datesman exceeded his authority in receiving "alternative bids" when he awarded the contract to the Fuller Construction Company. The decision reverses that of Judge Patterson of Court of Common Pleas, before whom the action was originally argued out, and who denied the injunction. The original suit was brought at the instance of the bricklayers' and stonecutters' organizations of Philadelphia, and was based upon two old ordinances of the city, which provided that all stonework upon public buildings shall be cut in city yards. In the first of the bids advertised for by Director Datesman, figures were asked for upon stone cut in accordance with the terms of the ordinances. These bids were opened on March 27. On March 15, however, Director Datesman, desiring to find out the actual differences in the cost of home-cut and quarry-cut stonework, communicated with the contractors who had submitted bids, asking them to forward alternative estimates for quarry-cut stone. The contract for the work thereupon went to the Fuller Company, who bid \$2,219,000. The original bid, for Philadelphia-cut stone, having been \$2,374,000. This was a difference of \$155,000. The court holds that in spite of his communications to contractors Director Datesman did not change the actual wording of the advertisement, and that contractors, therefore, who might have submitted alternate bids with some hope of acceptance did not do so.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte. Exercises attendant upon a flag presentation by the Junior Order of American Mechanics to the Carnegie Library were held in the library's assembly hall on May 21, in observance of the anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence. Following the exercises the audience was invited to visit the library and was shown through all departments.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Pacolet. Mrs. Jeffries is now acting as librarian in the new library recently installed in the new building, known as the Girls' Club. The library is a gift from the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, for the exclusive benefit of the employees.

GEORGIA

Cordele. The local contracting firm of Little & Phillips has awarded the contract for the improvements and additions to be made to the local Public Library. The library will be increased to twice its present size. The bid of the local firm was \$10,700, while appropriations made by the city council and the Carnegie Corporation to make the improvements and additions reach \$11,500. This includes the architect's fee.

FLORIDA

Tallahassee. The House has passed the Jones bill establishing a State Library.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. Worsham Brothers, of this city, have been awarded the contract for building the Carnegie Library for negroes, at a cost of \$10,418.45.

Nashville. Marion M. Hadley, librarian at the Negro branch of the Public Library, has called upon ten organizations of the race to help increase the attendance and enlarge the circulation at the branch. These organizations are, The Nashville Negro Board of Trade, The Ministers Alliance, Y. M. C. A. Citizens Club, City Federation, Fire Side School, Bethlehem House, W. C. T. U., Rex Social and Literary Club, and the Rock City Academy of Medicine. The month of June was made "library month," and a contest waged between the clubs to secure memberships in the library.

MICHIGAN

Albion. Albion's city council has accepted the \$17,500 Carnegie grant for a city library.

Detroit. The Detroit Engineering Society petitioned the library commission some time

ago to create a department of engineering and manufacturing, with a technical expert in charge. On account of the lack of facilities in the present main library building, action on the matter was deferred until erection of the new main library was assured. Half the second floor of the new building will be a library of technology. D. Ashley Hooker, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, has been selected to take charge of the new department.

OHIO

Cleveland. In *The Open Shelf* for April the work of the Public Library for 1916 was summed up as follows: In 1916 the library conducted its work thru 637 distributing agencies in addition to the Main Library; inventoried 555,064 volumes; was custodian for 70,000 other volumes, making a total of over 625,000 volumes; added 51,649 volumes, a net increase of 12,072 volumes; lent 3,224,908 books for home use from the Main Library and branches; served 2,059,853 persons visiting the library for reference or study; lent 1,548,514 books to children. As a social center it opened the club rooms at the Main Library to 914 club, class and committee meetings, and for many more at the thirteen larger branches having club rooms; connected free lecture and concert courses, offering 67 entertainments in all, at the four larger branches having auditoriums, besides opening these auditoriums for the use of outside agencies; conducted with volunteer aid, 113 reading and debating clubs for boys and girls, with a membership of 1226, and a record of 1526 meetings in the club rooms of fourteen branches; held story hours for children at 43 branches regularly; and also in churches, settlements, vacation schools and playgrounds, and in school rooms. In its extension work the library, in cooperation with other agencies, circulated 109,034 books to factories, department stores, telephone exchanges, clubs, engine houses and charitable institutions thru 104 stations, including 41 deposit stations and 63 delivery stations; it lent 201,911 books in 23 foreign languages; lent 4711 embossed books for the blind; placed 464 class room libraries in 120 public and parochial school buildings and institutions for children; and maintained 13 home libraries and children's stations for distributing books in neighborhoods not reached by branches, with a circulation of 35,312 books. Moreover, the library made progress towards a more complete divisional organization at the Main Library, by the appointment of heads for the sociology, general reference and periodical divisions; it made the John G. White collection

of folk lore and oriental literature available for real use by the public; increased materially the library's resources in art books and music; moved the Municipal Reference branch into its newly-equipped permanent quarters in the new City Hall; reorganized and opened as a general branch the Hodge-Sowinski School branch, in its own building, under the name of the East 79th Street branch; opened new school branches in Rawlings and Rice schools; published an annual report, a monthly annotated bulletin, with annual cumulation, the Rules of the Board of Trustees; and twenty-six annotated multigraphed subject lists, besides numerous lecture announcements, programs, reprints and circulars.

Dayton. Demand for additional room at the main Public Library, especially for table space in the reference department, is responsible for a rearrangement of the interior of the building, on which work is now in progress. This will make about 40 additional seats available in this section. Changes also provide for improving the ventilation and lighting of the building. Additional shelving is being added in the basement by which approximately 16,000 more volumes can be accommodated. All the changes, it is expected, will be completed within two or three weeks.

Fremont. The six recommendations made to the Birchard Library board at the last annual meeting have all been carried out during the past year: A trained reorganizer, longer hours, a new loan desk, a modern changing system, revision of the rules looking to greater liberality in the use of books, and the training of young assistants. In addition, the building was somewhat remodelled in the interior, and the main room enlarged. Books added during the year numbered 722, making a total of 11,291. There were 1065 borrowers and a circulation of 21,602.

INDIANA

Worthington. The local library board has received word from the Carnegie Corporation that \$10,000 for the new library building has been allowed.

ILLINOIS

Centralia. The Centralia Public Library was one of the first libraries to be established after the library law went into effect in Illinois, and it has never had modern records. It now contains over 7000 volumes and the board has decided to reorganize. Marie Hammond has been appointed to take charge of the work.

Chicago. By ordinance adopted by the city council April 4, a municipal flag designed by

Wallace Rice was adopted for Chicago. While the municipal flag is made the official flag of the several departments of the city, each department may place upon any flag intended for its own use the appropriate symbol or emblem designating such department. That symbol for the Public Library is designated as follows: "An open book, gold on a purple ground," and the flag itself will be "white, with two blue bars, each taking up a sixth of its space, and set a little less than one-sixth of the way from the top and bottom of the flag respectively. There shall be two bright red stars with sharp points, six in number, set side by side close together, next the staff in the middle third of the surface of the flag."

Decatur. In the year ending April 30, 1917, the library circulated 139,195 volumes, an increase of 28.44 per cent. The Durfee branch opened a little more than a year ago already has outgrown its quarters. Its 670 books circulated 7535 times; in other words, each book was loaned 11.24 times as against 3.41 times for the main library. At the annual meeting the board of trustees conveyed its compliments to Mrs. Alice G. Evans, librarian, whose 42d year has been her most successful one, and requested her in the future to devote her whole time to administrative and executive duties, and relieve herself of all desk and stack work.

East Moline. Till such time as the city of East Moline takes over the control of the public library as a municipal institution, the new Y. M. C. A. will assume responsibility for its direct management. The library has been removed to the offices of the extension secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and the office assistants will act as librarians. When the new association building is erected a room will be set aside for the library. The library board asked that the association undertake the work, because of its better facilities. Ultimately the city will impose a small tax and make provision for the handling of the library as a municipal institution. The library was organized a little more than a year ago by a group of public spirited citizens, and most of the 2500 volumes now at the service of patrons have been contributed by citizens. The whole organization of the library has been voluntary, with the exception of the librarian's services. The library board will not be discontinued, but will retain its organization and continue to exercise general supervision over the institution.

Savanna. The Savanna Township Library has now two branch library stations, one in

one of the suburbs and the other in a new school building.

Sheldon. The new Carnegie Library was dedicated April 11. The occasion was also the opening of the new township library.

The Northwest

WISCONSIN

Cudahy. The erection of a library building which will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 is being contemplated by the city of Cudahy.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. Two reading rooms have been opened in the down town district: one in the Union Gospel Mission at 7th and Wacouta streets, and the other in the People's Mission recently established in the Old House of Hope Church, at 5th and Exchange streets. The St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly has voted to establish a branch of the Public Library in its hall. The branch has been put in charge of a library committee, and each affiliated union has been requested to appoint a similar committee to assist in the selection of books. The assembly voted an assessment of one cent per member per quarter for the maintenance of the library.

IOWA

Boone. Miss Rena Ericson, daughter of Senator Ericson whose gift made possible the present library building, has now given \$25,000 for its enlargement. The addition will be built on the east of the present structure. The children's room will be placed on the ground floor, with other rooms which will add to the convenience of the library work. On the first floor the reading and reference rooms will be enlarged and a work room added for the convenience of the librarian. On the second floor the plans call for an auditorium, a club room, art gallery, magazine and board room. Work will be begun immediately.

Sioux City. A series of public Sunday afternoon concerts at the library have been arranged. The first concert was given on February 25th and the program included selections by the Sioux City Symphony Orchestra and vocal solos.

Wessington Springs. Arrangements have been completed for the construction of a Carnegie public library building in this city. A fine location has been secured for the building. The Carnegie Corporation has donated \$7,000 for the erection of the structure, which it is hoped to have completed and opened to the public during the summer.

The Southwest

MISSOURI

St. Joseph Public Library. Jesse Cunningham, lbn. (27th ann. rpt.—yr. ending April 30, 1917.) Accessions, 7020; total, 81,930. Circulation, 282,101. New registrations, 6455; total 18,604. Receipts, \$26,066.23; expenditures, \$25,987.84, including \$4184.92 for books, \$1132.62 for periodicals, \$1281.28 for binding and \$12,931 for salaries. The printing of the regular annual report for the year 1916-17 was abandoned, a brief summary of the activities of the library being issued in a printed folder. The municipal authorities restored a good part of the \$2500 decrease in the appropriation for the year 1916-17 and the apportionment ordinance passed in May gives the library an increase of \$5000 for the fiscal year 1917-18.

OKLAHOMA

Claremore. Plans for the proposed \$10,000 Carnegie Library to be erected here have been approved by the local library board and returned to the Carnegie Corporation in New York for final approval. The library will be on a site adjoining the city hall and will be of brick and Carthage stone.

Muskogee P. L. Mary R. Radford, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 1, 1917.) Accessions, 1487; total 12,359. Cards in use, 5719. Circulation 81,909. Expenditures included \$1352.97 for books, \$260.10 for periodicals, and \$3321.80 for salaries. This does not include \$780 paid toward the maintenance of a colored branch. Collections of books were placed in five grade schools. Two hundred and twenty-two meetings were held in the library.

Tulsa. After seeing the empty shelves in the children's room of the new library, Mrs. J. S. Cosden has presented the City Library with 1700 children's books. The books were selected and ordered by the librarian, Miss Alma Reid McGlenn. This is the largest donation of volumes the city institution has received.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock. At a mass meeting at the First (negro) Congregational Church May 18 the formal opening of the negro branch of the Little Rock Public Library was made. J. N. Heiskell, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Little Rock Public Library, represented Mayor Taylor, who was unable to be present, and a letter was read from the mayor appointing a committee of twelve negroes, with C. E. Bush as chairman, to select a site for a permanent negro library. Miss Dorothy D. Lyon,

librarian of the Public Library, talked on the work of negro branch libraries in other Southern cities. Others on the program were well-known negroes. At the close of the exercises in the church the library, now located in the Jones building, West Ninth street, was opened for inspection.

The Pacific Coast

OREGON

Corvallis. Bids for the construction of a library building on the Oregon Agricultural College campus have been opened and the contract awarded to Snook & Traver, of Salem, at \$83,300. Bids were made on alternative plans and the final selection involved a structure ready for use, but not wholly completed inside. The new library, designed by Architect J. V. Bennes, of Portland, is to be 154 by 96 feet, of brick with terra cotta trimmings, three stories, with basement, fireproof stack-rooms and a reading room seating 300. It will contain study and lecture rooms, seminary rooms, book binding and repair quarters and office rooms for the librarian.

Pendleton. In a written opinion, Attorney General Brown has advised R. I. Keater, district attorney for Umatilla County, that it will be no violation of the state constitution for the city of Pendleton to contract with the county court of Umatilla County to contribute to the support of the Public Library owned and operated by the county. This question has been much discussed in Pendleton, as the point was raised that this action would be in violation of section 9 of article 11 of the constitution, which provides that no county, city, etc., shall become a stockholder in any joint stock company or raise money for, or loan its credit to any such company, corporation or association. "The city has authority to maintain a library either as the owner thereof or by contract with another to maintain such library and furnish library facilities to its citizens and in either case it does not become a stockholder or contribute in aid of the one furnishing the library facilities," says the attorney general.

Portland. After considerable controversy, the county commissioners have renewed their lease with the Multnomah Law Library Association. This means that \$1 must be paid the county clerk for every complaint filed and 50 cents for every answer filed in the Circuit Court. The system means that, although the client is compelled to pay his fees, his attorney, who may not be a member of the Law Library Association, does not have access to the library.

IDAHO

Twin Falls. After several years of discussion, details have finally been worked out regarding the Carnegie Library to be built here. It is now announced that active work will begin on the structure within a few weeks. It will be 82 by 33 feet, one story high, and will have a full basement which will be fitted up for a lecture and club room. The design for the building was drawn by Burton E. Morse of this city.

UTAH

Payson. The Public Library was formally opened June 2 with a public reception, and distribution of books began the following Monday. Mrs. Frank Ingalls is librarian.

NEVADA

Carson City. The state librarian and his staff have been for some time engaged in the cataloging of the 75,000 volumes in the library, and in the preparation of copy for a printed catalog. The catalogs will be ready for distribution during the summer. Chap. 185 of the laws passed by the last session of the state legislature requires the state librarian to prepare and publish an author and subject catalog of all books in the miscellaneous department of the State Library. Copies of the catalog are to be sent to every school library in Nevada and to any resident who may apply for the same. Books will be lent to residents for four weeks, return postage being the only charge.

Canada

ONTARIO

There are now 395 public libraries in the province, 199 of which have reading rooms furnished with periodicals and newspapers. The expenditure by public libraries has increased 350 per cent in ten years, and the number of public library books read by the people per year have increased three and one-half times since 1906; 5,000,000 books were borrowed from the public libraries of Ontario last year. It is expected that there will be fewer institutes in the province this year, but that those held will be larger and will have a more valuable program.

QUEBEC

Montreal. The city's new Public Library, under construction for the past two years, is finished, and the move from the old building was made in May. The new building with its imposing facade facing Lafontaine street on Sherbrooke street, is a magnificent structure, its perfect lines and well balanced plans giving

it a striking effect. It has cost over half a million dollars. The library was opened for the first time on May 13, when Marshal Joffre visited the city. Two and a half minutes was all the time which Marshal Joffre was able to spend at the new library, but it was a visit that will be long remembered, for the first name on the visitor's register is that of "J. Joffre." As the soldier entered, Hector Garneau, the librarian, handed him a golden key in token of the fact that it was he who had officially opened the library. C. E. Bonin, consul general of France, introduced Mr. Garneau to the marshal, who said a few simple words of pleasure at being present. Entering the building the Marshal of France was given a pen by Mr. Garneau, and affixed his signature. He was followed in order of signatures by Mr. Bonin, Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the province, Mayor Martin, the Rev. Dr. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, and several others of the party. The register will form one of the proudest possessions of the library.

Foreign

FRANCE

Paris. The librarian of the Bibliothèque Polonaise, Ladislas Strzembosz, well known in French learned circles for his knowledge of bibliography and heraldry, has recently died. Founded many years ago by Polish refugees, this library was located in a quaint old building on the Quai d'Orleans, in the heart of ancient Paris. Many of the most famous Polish patriots of the past century were among its benefactors. At the present time the library contains some 80,000 volumes and the Adam Mickiewicz museum, formed of the manuscripts, portraits, and other objects which belonged to the poet, all the editions and translations of his works, and a great number of printed articles concerning him, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Dial*. "Among other notable things in this library are a fine collection of engravings and autographs, a part of the archives of the Polish Legation which existed in France at the beginning of Louis Philippe's reign, and historic documents like the act of dethronement of the Czar Nicholas, voted and signed in 1831 by the Senate and Chamber of Nuncios of Poland. The confiscation of the libraries in Poland explains the creation of Polish libraries in foreign lands, the first being that at Paris." The present librarian is M. Ladislas Mickiewicz, the grandson of the poet.

SWEDEN

Biblioteksbladet, a new Swedish library publication, the first number of which was mentioned in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, May, 1916, has

now started its second year. The contents for the first year included articles on the open shelf system, a clearing-house for duplicates, and the plan of having central collections of books in the cities and counties, especially for the use of students. In the two numbers of 1917 that have so far appeared the attention of the libraries has been called, among other things, to the importance of collecting material of local interest. This matter has also been taken up in the form of bibliographies for certain of the provinces of Sweden. The plan of having catalog cards printed for the libraries, as is now done in many other countries, has become a question of vital interest in Sweden, and a plan for having this done on a small scale is the subject of an article in the last number. Since Sweden has no publication corresponding to the *A. L. A. Booklist*, *Biblioteksbladet* devotes part of its space to notes on new publications.

SWITZERLAND

Berne. *Schweizerische Landesbibliothek.* Dr. Marcel Godet, director. (Rpt.—1915.) In spite of curtailment of funds and a reduced staff, the library reports no curtailment of service to the public in either the circulation or the reference work. Especial care has been given to collecting war material bearing on Switzerland. Efforts were made to collect all brochures, leaflets, etc., concerning frontier defense, especially those memorial sheets issued by the several military units; also the printed material put out by the numerous relief committees and all those more or less short-lived institutions called into being by the extraordinary situation. The press bureau of the War Office deposits a copy of all Swiss papers received by the bureau. The bureau has also given the library a collection of 78 volumes of clippings covering 1914 and 1915 and including only material relating to Switzerland which had appeared in the foreign non-Swiss press. The library also has the assurance that the War Office press bureau will turn over to it after the war is over all the confiscated printed material and all that printed material which appeared in violation of the law. Total accessions 14,768; total circulation 31,261 volumes. The report announces the fact of a formal agreement between the library and book trade, whereby the latter is to deposit in the library one copy of every book published for the regular market. In return the library is to reconstruct its Bulletin of Accession and to issue it monthly. The report furthermore contains the second annual return of the census of Swiss literary production.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ART LIBRARIES

The problem of the applied and decorative arts. Frank Weitenkampf. *The Museum*, May, 1917. p. 10-12.

Art librarians have for some time been noticing a lack of mental and technical training in a certain proportion of designers who come to them for facts and stimulus to the fancy. Corroboration from manufacturers, editors of trade periodicals, teachers and designers encouraged the librarians to investigate the matter. At a meeting of the New York Library Club in January, 1917, the subject was discussed by art librarians and others, and the conclusion reached that the problem resolved itself into one of helping the untrained student or designer.

The meeting attracted wide attention in the trade press. It was reported in *The Upholsterer*, the *Wall Paper News*, *The Jewelers' Circular*, and *Woman's Wear*. Mr. C. R. Clifford, editor of *The Upholsterer*, proposed the formation of an "American Society of Arts and Decoration" to bring about needed changes. "Such an association would be supported by established decorative firms, furniture firms, lace, upholstery goods, dress silk, jewelry and other lines requiring artists and designers. It would serve as a center where a designer looking for a position could place his work so that it could be seen. The very diversity of interests of the people whom the problem touches would indicate the possibilities of its membership.

"Abroad, active interest in such work embraces not only manufacturers, designers and sellers, but museum officials, writers, librarians, public officials and laymen. We have further possibilities in the art department of our Federations of Women's Clubs. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has for several seasons had lectures for designers and salespeople, and the French Institute in the United States intends to have classes in costume design."

And where does the library come in this work? "In helping to emphasize 'art' in that 'commercializing of art' which is not only proper but a good thing."

BINDING, NEWBERRY

The so-called "Newberry binding" is a form of binding used for pamphlets at the Newberry Library. It consists of two covers

of photographic mounting board, glued to a strip of English cloth, yellow in color, which in turn is attached to the back and sides of the book by glue and wire staples. The staples are driven thru the cloth strip and the book at a distance of about a quarter of an inch from the back, and the ends turned on the other side. The cloth serves as a pliable, strong hinge for the covers; it is turned over the sides at top and bottom; thus binds book and covers firmly together. The back is lettered lengthwise with title and call number. The binding of each pamphlet costs the library about twenty cents, and is extremely serviceable.

BLIND, LIBRARY WORK FOR

A note in the *Library World* says that the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, in Manchester, Eng., possesses a library of over 7000 volumes, of which Miss Loudon is librarian. "The stock comprises all branches of literature, and last year the issues were 6000. It has both a lending and reference collection, and acts as a depository for other districts. Some twenty towns in the northern counties borrow books from it in return for a small annual subscription. Any blind person not provided for by these means may become a member by paying 5s. a year. Members of the society themselves emboss books for addition to the collection, and the library is also affiliated to the National Library for the Blind."

The Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library is now ready to lend books in embossed type to blind readers in the Southern states, and has just issued a list of "Books for the blind in the Birmingham Library" which will be sent free of charge to any one requesting it. The collection of about six hundred books comprises mainly those in American Braille with a few in Line, Moon Type and New York Point. It is thru the co-operation of the American Library Association committee on work with the blind, the Perkins Institution, the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Birmingham Association for the Blind, that this loan collection has been made possible, each of the libraries making its resources available to supplement the books in the Birmingham Library.

BOOK WAGON DELIVERY

The Free Library of Newton, Mass., has started experimental service to residents on three of Newton's hills—Chestnut Hill, Waban Hill, and Oak Hill. On one day of each week the library will make a house-to-house delivery of books. Upon request the driver will call Thursday morning to collect books to be returned, and books will be delivered in the afternoon or as soon thereafter as possible. Orders for books may be mailed or telephoned, or written orders may be given to the driver.

BOOKLISTS

The present enthusiasm for food conservation has already affected the library. The Cleveland Public Library reports that in its "Popular Library" there has been an unprecedented use of books on diet, cost of living, budgets and food values.

Many libraries are answering the demand for books of this type with special lists. Among the lists on gardening are: "Garden books in Case Library, Cleveland"; "Gardens" issued by the Milton, Mass., Public Library; "Shade trees and gardening," Detroit Public Library; "Some books on gardens in the City Library" and "The vegetable garden," Springfield, Mass.; "House, home and garden" and "Just vegetables," Buffalo Public Library; and "War gardens," which gives the proper planting seasons for the common vegetables, Jacksonville Public Library. The latter was given to all school children, and was also distributed thru local seed stores and by letter, as well as from the library desk. The *Library Poster*, Seattle, devotes its June issue to a gardening list. The April issue of the *Cardiff [Wales] Libraries' Review*, is a special food production number. Recent numbers of library bulletins of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Brockton, Mass.; and of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, also feature food production.

Among the reading lists on household economics are "A selected list of books on domestic production and preservation of food" issued by the Boston Public Library; and "Foods; practical studies of kinds, values and preparation," Buffalo Public Library. The Chicago Public Library *Book Bulletin* includes a list on the high cost of living.

Library Leaflets nos. 24-27 issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, are entitled "Useful books for the dairyman," "Business books for better farming"; "Books on farm machinery"; "Books on vegetable gardening."

In New York City, Mayor Mitchell's Food Supply Committee has issued a "Garden

primer," intended to instruct amateur gardeners. Similar pamphlets, "The food garden primer" and "Directions for preparing and planting a garden," have been prepared by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission and the Garden Club of America, respectively. These are practical guides, and do not include reading lists.

BOOKPLATES

The annual report of the Dover (N. H.) Public Library records the gift of a considerable collection of bookplates.

"The collection, as it came to the library, consisted of two large scrap books pasted full, some hundreds of loose plates, and many irregular mounts with two and three plates on a mount. The whole number have now been mounted singly and arranged in uniform boxes, according to the advice of a well-known Boston collector. First are a few examples of each of the historical styles; early armorial, Jacobean, Chippendale, ribbon and wreath, modern armorial. Then come a few specimens of some of the more important designers; Smith, French, Spenceley, Von Bayros, Chambers, Hopson and others. Then plates of institutions, colleges, libraries, museums, then plates without names, for in the early days of bookplates, the heraldic designs were supposed to identify ownership, and were used instead of names. Then the remainder, which constitutes by far the greater part of the collection, is arranged alphabetically by the name of the owner of the plate. This all makes a collection of 3670 specimens, with about 500 duplicates in addition. These duplicates by exchange with other collectors may be used in the future to make the collection more complete. With the plates are a number of periodicals and books pertaining to their description and history and several bibliographies; the whole making a collection in which the library and the city may take a justifiable pride."

A notable collection of bookplates was given to Western Reserve University last winter by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lemperly of Cleveland, in memory of their daughter Lucia, a student in the College for Women, who died in 1915. The collection consists of about five hundred and forty bookplates and other engravings by Edwin Davis French, the foremost American designer and engraver of bookplates. It has been placed in the custody of the Adelbert College Library, which is the central library of the University, and for the present will be kept and exhibited in the Eng-

lish Library at the College for Women, where attractive accommodations have been provided for it.

With this collection Mr. and Mrs. Lemperly gave several of the standard works on bookplates, the catalogs of Mr. French's bookplates as exhibited by the Grolier Club in New York and the Rowfant Club in Cleveland, and the volume published as a memorial to Mr. French which includes a check-list of his engravings. Of the two hundred and ninety-nine bookplates recorded in this check-list the Lemperly Collection contains examples of all but six, besides half a dozen that are not included in the list. A great many of these are represented by two or more impressions from different states of the same plate, the variations thus shown often being highly interesting to a careful observer. The bookplate collection is especially remarkable for the numerous trial proofs and print proofs given by Mr. French to his friend Mr. Lemperly and signed by the artist, many of which bear presentation inscriptions. All the plates are mounted and labelled with great care.

A distinguished list of persons, societies, clubs, and institutions employed Mr. French's services. In the Lemperly collection are found the bookplates of Whitelaw Reid, George Harvey, Thomas Mott Osborne, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Theodore L. DeVinne, Barrett Wendell, George W. Vanderbilt, George J. Gould, Henry C. Frick, Beverly Chew, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Lucy M. Salmon, as well as the plates which were produced by Mr. French for the Grolier Club, the Authors' Club, the Union League Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Cosmos Club in Washington, the Colonial Dames of America, the New York Public Library, the John Crerar Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Worcester Art Museum, Harvard University, Yale University, Princeton University, Johns Hopkins University, and Vassar College.

To this collection a later gift added eighty-two finely mounted bookplates used by celebrated men and women. Some of these were designed by well-known artists, among whom E. A. Abbey, Walter Crane, and Kate Greenaway are represented. The collection includes the bookplate of Edward Fitzgerald drawn by Thackeray, that of Rudyard Kipling designed by his father, J. Lockwood Kipling, and Ellen Terry's bookplate designed by her son Gordon Craig.

BORROWERS—CARDS

The Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library has considerably revised its rules, with the result

that the privileges accorded to the public have been greatly increased.

Beginning Jan. 1, library card holders may keep books not specially restricted four weeks instead of two, as heretofore.

A special card, designated as a visitor's card, will be issued to persons staying in Kansas City only a short time, for a term not to exceed three months. A guarantor will be required, as for permanent cards.

Persons whose names are in the current city or telephone directories will be issued cards on application, on reference of two other persons whose names also are in one of the current directories.

The new rules for the public library make other changes, all worked out with the purpose of giving the library the maximum of usefulness.

"If such books as are renewed require four weeks for proper reading, there seems to me to be no use for the shorter limit and renewal privileges," Purd B. Wright, librarian, said in an interview. "Lengthening the limit will accomplish the end of greater economy in the conduct of the library and minimize our troubles.

"In working out the new rules I have added a 14-day limit, making 4-day, 7-day and 14-day limit books. These are not renewable, and include books for which there is special demand.

"Another special card provided for in the new rules is the teacher's or student's card, which entitles the holder to six books at one time for use in school work or study, in addition to the two books allowed on the regular card. These special books can be kept the length of the term of study.

"We have done away with the dual card system. Only one card will be issued to each applicant, which will be good for either fiction or non-fiction books or both. Another change will be the closer restriction of duplicate cards. Only one duplicate will be issued free for a lost card. Other duplicates will be charged for at ten cents each.

"Books will be stamped hereafter with the date of issuance instead of the date of return, as heretofore.

"One of the most effective changes provided in the new rules is the limitation to one transfer from one card to another. A great number of reading clubs have been formed, just on the strength of the transfer privilege. The new book shelves were watched closely by representatives of these reading clubs, and as soon as a group of popular

new books arrived, these club members swooped down on them and they soon were gone. The general reading public never got a chance at them."

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY

The library of the Bureau of Railway Economics in its inter-library relations. R. H. Johnston. *Spec. Libs.*, Jan., 1917. p. 1-8.

Under the broad purview of the railway presidents who have directed the work, the library of the Bureau of Railway Economics has developed into a quasi-public institution used by all classes of individuals, business firms and libraries. In order that all the literature relating to the economic aspects of railway transportation might be made available for the investigator, a record of the railway content of ninety-six libraries in America and Europe (which are listed in Mr. Johnston's article) is kept. In addition to the service of this union catalog, inter-library activity is furthered by the bureau's bibliographical lists, on which are indicated the various libraries in which the items listed may be consulted. These lists are distributed freely among libraries except in cases of hurried compilation, and even then copies are sent out when there is opportunity to make the needed explanations. Dr. Johnston gives a long list of the various lists the bureau have compiled, showing a wide range of subject matter.

A third development from the union catalog is the duplicate collection. The bureau solicits from other libraries their duplicates which relate to railways, and in purchasing lots at auction the bureau acquires duplicates of its own. These duplicates are distributed on open exchange with a view to localities, relative completeness of sets and relative interest. "The bureau supplies copy to the Library of Congress for printed catalog cards for current books and important pamphlets which relate to railways which are not already provided with cards. . . . In a small way the bureau library is now calling the attention of the librarians of some of the special libraries to titles relating to their field which crop up within our own." In cataloging the articles in current railway magazines the bureau prints its own cards and is willing to furnish at cost duplicate cards to other libraries.

CATALOGING

The reasons anent cataloging. Mary E. Baker. *Pub. Libs.*, April, 1917. p. 138-140.

There are several reasons why the supply of catalogers is short. Those who are not cata-

logers will say it is because direct contact with the public is so much more interesting; because the opportunities for social service are so much greater in the circulation department, the children's room or at the reference desk; that while the catalog is a very useful adjunct, the other phases of the work are much more vital. The girl who goes into library school finds the student who prefers cataloging is regarded as a freak, and the course a necessary evil. If in spite of the prejudice she decides to take up cataloging, in too many libraries she finds herself working for seven or eight hours a day, six days in the week, in a badly crowded room, or one that is poorly lighted and poorly ventilated. Thruout the day she has little or no opportunity for social intercourse, so that if she is a stranger, evening finds her without the needed human companionship for recreation hours.

Most universities and colleges grant a few academic privileges to heads of departments altho very seldom are they accorded academic rank, no matter how many degrees they are required to possess. Their position is to this extent better than that of their assistants who are neither students, nor faculty, nor yet "other officers," even tho their collegiate and professional training may be superior to that of many within the academic circle. Academic lines are not always democratic lines and here, too, the cataloger, far more than the assistant at the desk, is in need of a buoyant disposition and abundant resources within herself if she is to obtain the relaxation she so greatly needs.

In properly arranged rooms, under intelligent, sympathetic direction, cataloging is not unpleasant or narrowing work, but until it is spoken of with more respect and the working conditions are improved, the supply of catalogers will be short. It is not a question of the intrinsic nature of the work. It is a question of the conditions under which it is done.

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

A debtor to his profession; certification of librarians. Mary J. Booth. *Public libraries*, Jan., 1917. p. 5-8.

Librarianship cannot, Miss Booth decides, be considered a profession until the course in preparation for it is as well standardized as those for the professions of law and medicine—until such a time librarianship must content itself with being called a vocation.

Higher standards both in general and in technical education are urgently needed for

librarianship, with state certification required by law. Certificates of different grades should be provided for libraries of different sizes, as well as for the different classes of librarians and assistants. Provision should be made for the advancement of persons holding a low-grade certificate, and a limited number of years for holding such a certificate would automatically drop those who did not advance. Certificates might be granted by a specially qualified board or by the state library extension commission.

Another problem closely related to raising the standard of entrance requirements is that of raising the standard of those engaged in library work. Almost all librarians read regularly at least one library periodical in which are found methods of bettering service rendered the public. Besides magazines there are books, professional and general, on these subjects. Attendance at a recognized library summer school will do much to increase the effectiveness of library work. State supervision, provided it is carried on in a sympathetic and constructive manner, cannot fail to be of practical help. Attendance at the annual meetings of the American Library Association and of the state association where fresh opinions are encountered, is stimulating. But after all good work depends on the individual, and the wagon hitched to a star is the only motto for sincerely ambitious folk.

To conclude her paper Miss Booth gives point to the well known maxim of loving the labor of your work by citing pertinent passages from Prof. John Erskine's "The moral obligation to be intelligent."

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

At the Tacoma Public Library the rule authorizing the transfer of children from the juvenile to the adult department at the age of 16 has been changed so that children will now be transferred to the adult department on entering high school. Those under 16 not attending high school will be transferred when in the judgment of the children's librarian they are ready for it.

Library work with children: a synoptical criticism. Henry E. Legler. *Pub. Libs.*, Oct., 1916. p. 345-348.

Mr. Legler has prefaced his general criticism of library work with children with the following synopsis:

1. Too many hours spent in reading.
2. Books read fragmentarily, and not digested.
3. Best books neglected for the latest books.

4. Too many books written especially for children.

5. Too many abridgements, extracts and compressions of masterpieces.

6. Too many titles purchased and duplicates of best books too illiberally supplied.

Questions as to where the story hour should be conducted and how useful are picture bulletins are of relatively minor importance, but it is of supreme moment that the child should have the right book. In the average children's room there is an over-supply of books that are not worth while. Unhindered access to this abundance creates disrespect for the book itself and indifference to its contents. The bolting of many books results in mental dyspepsia. The classics have been given so medicinally in school that lighter books are sought as a relief. A librarian who is familiar with good literature and can recommend books she has read is the best antidote for these conditions. It should not be implied that library work with children has been a failure. Good has come from it and the children's room of to-day should be recognized as an important factor in the influence of the library of tomorrow.

To facilitate better work with teachers and pupils in the schools of Cleveland, the Public Library has sent the following letter to teachers in grade schools and junior high schools:

In order to make it possible for all children to have access to books on subjects assigned to them in connection with their school work, the following plan has been worked out:

Temporary Reference Books

Copies of books which give only a short account of the subject required will be kept as temporary reference at the branch and all children are expected to consult them there. They will not be allowed to take such books home. Books which cannot be consulted quickly will be loaned for home reading.

Notice of Assignments

The best and fullest service can be obtained only by teachers notifying the nearest branch of her weekly assignments. The enclosed card is for such use. A supply of these cards can be procured from the nearest branch.

Teachers' Privileges

In loaning books on a given subject, teachers will be given preference over the children as regards both the surplus copies, if any, of books for home reading. But one copy of any one book may be borrowed by a teacher.

Direct Application Requested

Teachers are requested to make direct application for books; they are requested not to use the library cards of individual children for the purpose of obtaining books for use in their school room.

This plan will enable all the children in a given room to obtain information on a subject, additional to that in their text-books.

W. H. BRETT, Librarian.

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Guilford county, N. C., has set a good example of town and country co-operation,

says *The Progressive Farmer*. The county commissioners there and the authorities of the city of Greensboro are co-operating to make the Greensboro Library a county library instead of a city library. The commissioners have appropriated \$1250 a year to help support the library on condition that all white residents of the country have equal privileges in getting and using books on call, and that six library sub-stations be established at six post offices in the county. Fifty volumes are sent to each post office for one month and then a new lot of fifty is sent. Of course, these six sub-stations are so situated that nearly everybody in the county is now in reach of the world's best literature.

EXHIBITS

The Grand Rapids Public Library has had two exhibits of timely interest that have attracted special attention. One was a very beautiful collection of pictures of the United States Army showing the various uniforms from Revolutionary times to the present. The pictures were taken from a portfolio of water-colors, with some text, published in 1890 by George Barrie of Philadelphia. There are 12 volumes in the full set.

In one of the corridors of the building there was shown a collection of photographic fac-similes of posters used by the Germans in Belgium and France. Along with the fac-simile was given the English translation of the poster. No exhibition shown in some time has attracted such intense interest.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Reading of high school students and how to improve it. Sara C. Evans. *Pub. Libs.*, March, 1917, p. 123-126; April, p. 168.

To train children of high school age to read good books for the pure enjoyment of the printed page is one of the greatest problems of the school librarian. The movie gives them the actual picture of David's stage coach and saves the trouble of wading thru a "tiresome" Dickens novel and—of using the imagination. Hence the demand for books "where they're doin' somethin' or sayin' somethin' all the time."

When high school pupils read newspapers, the sensational pages are usually favored and their magazine taste runs to the purely entertaining type in which the picture often gives distorted ideas of life. They want books that end happily even if that happiness may have been gained in a questionable way.

Because of these conditions it is in the province of the high school librarian, rather than in

that of the regular librarian, to offer suggestions for their improvement.

If the high school librarian sends out to the grades from the sixth up groups of interesting books, the children feel that the school library belongs to them. If the library encourages the children to return the books themselves, when they enter the high school they will be familiar with its library and will have confidence in the librarian's judgment.

The co-operation of all the teachers is essential. The teachers of English should work with the librarian in preparing lists of suggested reading for each class in the high school. The lists should be revised each year to guard against monotony and should be varied. The school librarian has the advantage of not being compelled to meet the public demand, but she must consider the opinions of parents. When pupils ask for the impossible adventures of young heroes in aeroplanes, automobiles, etc., they must be subtly guided to books whose characters really live.

From time to time the librarian can arouse the interest of teachers outside of the English department by sending them short lists of new material of special reference to their particular subjects. Include clippings, postcards, magazine illustrations and advertising folders as well as books.

Magazines in which athletics are well featured can be used as bait for the boy who reads only the sporting page. Attractively illustrated editions of the classics will appeal to others. A reading hour in the library during which some one with a pleasant voice and a love of poetry reads something stimulating from the poets will have better results than the reading of the same literature in the classroom.

The librarian has an excellent opportunity to study the individual tastes of pupils when they come for special reference work and at that time can make suggestions. It is a good plan to keep a list of books which pupils would like to have in the library. Another satisfactory plan is to have a shelf filled with attractive books (not on the lists for suggested reading) to be read only after reference work is done and not taken from the library.

HOURS

The March issue of *Public Libraries* prints a table (p. 109) giving the required number of hours of service per week and the length of vacations in twenty-six public libraries. The twenty-six libraries average per week 41.5 hours. One library gives two months' vacation; eleven allow one month to all; three give

one month to seniors, three weeks to juniors; three allow one month to the librarian and three weeks to the assistants; in four all receive three weeks and in two libraries, the vacation period is less than three weeks.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES—IN COLLEGES

Report of the committee on university and college libraries. Harriet A. Wood. *Jour. of Nat. Educ. Assn.*, March, 1917. p. 651-652.

This committee was organized because it was felt that library work in the public schools depends upon the attitude of the teacher. The teacher often comes from university or college with little idea of how to use a library independently or of training the pupils to do so.

The committee recommends:

1. That every college give classes in library training to students.
2. That there be a staff to carry on this work. Instruction in the use of books as tools is as necessary as laboratory work in science.
3. Since many college students teach in public schools, courses should be offered on the best books for grade and high school work by the English department, department of education or library staff. Outlines of college instruction in libraries should be included in literary exhibits. Outlines are being prepared by Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of Oregon Agricultural College, and Lucy E. Fay of the University of Tennessee.
4. Handbooks on the resources and arrangement of the library should be given each student. The handbook prepared by Vassar College is a good example.
5. Preparation of bibliographies in proper form by the students adds to the usefulness of the library. The history department at Vassar College has issued two pamphlets of this kind.

LIBRARIANS—PERSONAL LIFE

Being fit. [Delivered before the Library schools of Illinois and Wisconsin.] Adam Strohm. *Pub. Libs.*, April, 1917. p. 135-138.

Mr. Strohm of the Detroit, Mich., Public Library, feels that, in realizing the aims of the library, mere equipment and educational machinery should not be overestimated. The librarian must be a disciple and a student no less than a business manager and influence must be exerted by weight of personality, mental power and moral calibre rather than by any rigid scheme of rules. The success of a librarian will depend largely upon the ideals

that he as a scholar and public servant can bring to his work. The best work is an expression of the personality itself.

Mr. Strohm lays down certain precepts with regard to the preservation of personal dignity. Make a dignified appearance. Dress with restraint and good taste. Do not gossip. Do not appear over sympathetic in your service. In addresses on library work, avoid the use of sensational utterances, half-truths, and generalities. Shun the "confidence" man methods of exploiting the library as a sort of short cut to intellectual attainments.

—READING OF

The book symposium and its reason for being. Emma Felsenthal. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan., 1917. p. 4-5.

Miss Felsenthal has briefly and forcefully summed up the danger as well as the good to librarians of "browsing." A delightful pastime it is, but one must not be deceived into thinking this is reading; it is only tasting, which to the real book lover is merely the means of selecting what is later to be read. Much of what is termed browsing must be done by librarians as a part of their professional routine. After the novelty of the library has worn off one is led to browse in an impersonal manner with both eyes open to other readers, and no thought for one's own personal tastes. This, Miss Felsenthal points out, is the mistake of others than the amateur, for "the librarian of all people needs to preserve his personal enthusiasms, to read and re-read his favorite author, his favorite book, and to read on his favorite subject, without forever considering the author, the book, or the subject in relation to other readers than himself."

It is only by retaining one's own enthusiasms that one may make other enthusiasts, and this can be done in great measure by allowing books to hold their old vitality and interest.

LIBRARIES—AS BOOKSELLERS

In connection with their Christmas exhibits of children's books the Washington Public Library tried an experiment in December, 1916, which was so successful that it will be repeated. Efforts toward co-operation with the local bookstores had previously been unsuccessful. This year with the approval of the booksellers, order blanks were multi-graphed, like the one reproduced below:

Please	}	Ballantyne
order		Brentano
thru		Kann
		Woodward & Lothrop

and deliver C. O. D.—Charge—not later than Dec. 20 to
 Name Address
 the following books:
 Author Title Publisher Price

The orders taken by members of the library staff were forwarded to the bookshops, which in turn supplied and delivered the books as promptly as possible. The library gained nothing financially from this experiment, but in the help and guidance rendered to those buying books at this crowded season, and in the increase of desirable books received by children, the benefits were noteworthy.

—DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING INTEREST

A writer in the *World's Work* for October, 1916 (p. 611), describes some of the means used to popularize the Public Library in Hobart, Okla. Hobart is a town of 4000 inhabitants, with a \$10,000 Carnegie Library which has been in operation five years. It contains over 4000 volumes, has a registration of 2400, and lent in 1915 more than 23,000 volumes. It is estimated that an equal amount of reading was done in the library during the year, in books, magazines and papers, and in the reference work by public school pupils.

The first year the library was open the stipulated \$1000 was levied for its support. In 1915 appreciation of the library had so grown that the city council voted \$1900, the full sum asked by the trustees, for its support. This public sentiment was developed by following the simple rule of all merchandising: get what the people want on your shelves, and then bring in the customers and get your goods out.

Deciding that the children and young people were the most promising class to begin on, books most attractive to them were first sought. Then the librarian and members of the board visited every school room, displayed books with attractive bindings, told the advantages to be derived from reading, and gave to each pupil a blank application for a borrower's card, telling them to get the signatures of guarantors to the application, after which the card would be issued. Many failed to get these signatures, for various reasons, and the board presently abolished the requirement. To-day borrower's cards are issued on the spot to all applicants.

Again they went to the schools and handed out cards ready for use, except registering and numbering, and at once were swamped with demands for books. Parents and teachers seconded the demand. Books were ordered by hundreds, and additional funds for their purchase were provided.

Later borrower's cards were sent ready for use to a long list of taxpayers, business men, laborers, etc., without waiting for them to call at the library. Such cards are registered and numbered when presented for the purpose of borrowing. It is found that there are few delinquents and that the elimination of red tape has drawn many people to the library.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF

Why give to libraries? *New York Libs.*, March, 1917. p. 190-192.

The question of the worthiness of a library to receive gifts is staunchly upheld in this short article, which is composed chiefly of the seven tabulated reasons *pro*. Altho it is admitted that the individual must ultimately decide what cause he most desires to aid materially, nevertheless the suggestion that there are other and more pressing needs to be met than that of the public library is disputed in the following argument:

1 Human life is shaped and developed by nothing else more directly and powerfully than by the ideas, images, emotions and ideals which are conveyed to the mind by books.

2. The library is the only institution that "gives nothing for nothing," and therefore does not pauperize; whatever treasure it has to bestow, enriches people only to the degree that they themselves give their mind, thought, energy, labor to the acquiring of these treasures.

3. The public library is the one institution by which the entire community, young or old, rich or poor, well or sick, is enriched.

4. It is therefore a powerful, unifying factor in which all have a common bond and interest, without factions and cults.

5. The expenditures for a library are justified, not only in terms of moral, intellectual and social benefits, but also in direct material profit, for the money saved by those who need information and can procure it free thru the library, may be used for other causes.

6. The library minimizes the need of all kinds of charity, in its promotion of efficiency in labor, industry and general resources. The expense to a community of its library is repaid with interest in the reduction of its paupers and criminals.

7. The library is a necessary part of every other institution of society. The school, church, hospital or business organization is incomplete and ineffective without its accom-

panying store room of references and accumulated knowledge.

The many functions of the modern public library are set forth as follows in a leaflet issued by the library in Davenport, Ia., under the caption, "I Am the Public Library."

I am the storehouse of knowledge in this city.

I am opportunity.

I am the continuation school for all.

I hold within myself the desires, hopes, theories, philosophies, impressions, doctrines, culture, attainments, experiences and sciences of all ages.

I am a house of wisdom and an institution of happiness.

I am supported by the people for the people.

I offer you the opportunity to know all there is to know about your work.

I am for those who would enjoy fiction, poetry, philosophy, biography, or learn more about business, trade and science.

I have books for all tastes and needs and creeds.

I am free to the public to profit from and enjoy.

I am in the care of courteous attendants, whose duty it is to help you to profit from me.

I open my doors as a great public mental recreation ground for your leisure hours.

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

The library and local material. Frederick Landon. *Ontario L. Rev.*, Feb., 1917. p. 61.

"The broadsides and pamphlets, the crude pictures and political cartoons, the letters and diaries and all the other ephemeral material of one day," writes Mr. Landon in connection with the work of libraries in the past, "now serves to illuminate the past, as books alone would never do. This was the local material in its day; in the light of after years it sets forth great national activities and development."

As local material is a very inclusive term, there is need for selection. The local newspaper is of foremost importance; then there follow reports, lists, etc., issued by municipal governments, churches, political parties, voters' lists, assessment rolls, church programs and reports, clippings from newspapers, books relating to the district and books by local authors. "The chief point to be emphasized in the collection of local material is to make it known and have it used. Public libraries should never be archives. . . . The more use that is made of the collection the larger it will grow."

MOVING PICTURES

Librarians who have motion picture machines in their libraries or who co-operate with the proprietors of commercial moving picture theaters, will be interested in the announcement of the production of the Edison Conquest Pictures, handled by Forum Films, Inc., of New York city. Eight months ago Mr. Edison, aware of the growing demand for better films, decided to go ahead with the production of films, the first requirement being that they should be clean.

Adaptations have been made of many good stories which have been favorites among boys and young men readers. The first program will include "The half back," a picturization of Ralph Henry Barbour's story of school life and football; "Captains of tomorrow," a dress parade of cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point; "The dinosaur and the baboon," presenting a new group of animated mannikins; "The sea horse," a short study of a little known fish; "A vanishing race"; a scene taken on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, and "Puss in boots," a fairy tale told in silhouette.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped," will be among the early releases, as well as "Your obedient servant," an adaptation of Anna Sewall's "Black Beauty"; "For the honor of the school," by Ralph Henry Barbour; "Gallegher," by Richard Harding Davis, and other boy classics that will lead boy and man along "the open road to romance and knowledge."

MUSEUMS

The art museum and the public. M. G. Van Rensselaer. *Bull. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, Mar, 1917. p. 57-64.

This article is reprinted with a foreword by Robert W. de Forest, president of the museum, from the *North American Review*, January, 1917. Knowledge of art and feeling for beautiful objects are distinctly different qualities. The problem of how to promote appreciation is one which our museums are considering more and more. The individual must educate himself, and the only outside aid must lie in the material furnished for this self-instruction. "This means that . . . almost all valid training in appreciation of art must be gained in the public museum or gallery. And it follows that in all possible ways the museum, the gallery, should itself facilitate, stimulate, and guide the self-education of the people."

Whether the art museum should exist for the "gifted few" or the general public is always moot, but the wide democratic cir-

cles usually triumph. Far greater problems, however, confront the museum in seeking to furnish aid and instruction. Shall the "fine arts," strictly speaking, stand alone, or shall there be introduced in addition, artistic things of which the value is partly industrial, historical or ethnographical?

Fortunately the museums of to-day have reached the place where contributions are proffered, to be rejected by the museum at their discretion.

With the growth of our museum collections many people have advised their division into many small ones, located in different parts of the city. From a practical standpoint such a plan is too expensive, and the advantages to the student of having a widely diversified collection under one roof would be lost. The small, specialized collection, such as Mr. Altman's, undoubtedly has a part to play in the community, but a large museum is a necessity to every city.

Other questions are those of arrangement and classification, in order to furnish the greatest possible pleasure and instruction. Shall the objects be grouped according to historical period or according to kind, the latter being the old traditional plan? The former more modern method has met with decided success at the Metropolitan Museum, as the popularity of the Egyptian rooms testify. When this point is settled there is the question of selection. It seems good, on the whole, to allow the individual to choose for himself, thus learning the lesson of discrimination as well as personal selection. The massing of objects also appeals to a national inherited love of rich display which is an Occidental trait. It would seem reasonable to build upon this characteristic rather than to ape the Japanese love of effective isolation, foreign to our tastes and natures.

Museums are also working along lines of more distinct public instruction. There are being instituted study rooms, handbooks and treatises, illustrated lectures delivered at the museum or elsewhere, tours of the galleries under guidance, and loan collections. This is all pioneer work; we have no precedent in our own or other countries.

"An appreciation of the value of visual instruction": this is the great need in our country. We must do more than merely "find time" for the cultivation of this appreciation, we must "make time," and the museums should seek to render this cultivation easy.

Common sense points to the necessity for good handbooks, good labels, large scale plans of the building, cloak and parcel rooms, and

comfortable seats for rest and at the same time contemplation. And moreover plenty of space in which to enjoy that which is before one.

The more that can be done to increase the attractiveness of the museum the more surely will it appeal to a large and varied public, drawn to its doors for every motive from active enjoyment to creative work.

—CO-OPERATION FROM

Co-operation between a public library and a museum. Margaret A. McVety. *The Museum*, May, 1917. p. 31-33.

The idea of co-operation between the public library and the museum has been worked out very successfully in Newark, N. J. The Newark Museum was started in the Newark Public Library and has been developed under the care of the librarian. By means of printed signs thruout the building and by distribution of notices about special exhibits, library visitors have to a remarkable extent become museum patrons.

The Latin exhibit recently arranged is a good example of how the library and the museum work together. The library wished to exploit its generous collection of books and pictures relating to the Latins. The museum not only furnished bronzes, marbles, old Roman coins and other objects, but put its experience and skill at the service of the library in ideas, plans and arrangement for the whole exhibit. Visiting Latin classes received a more clear-cut impressions from the exhibit than if they had been directed to look up Roman antiquities for themselves in the museum. Teachers were told that similar displays could be shown or lent at any time.

Co-operation with the museum is active in the various departments of the library. From the art department the museum draws on the library's resources of pictures to supplement its displays and school lending collections. Its staff prepares selected groups, for example, on "The life of a river," as teaching lessons.

The school department of the library thru its close connection with teachers and pupils brings the museum many visitors. The children's department sends many more to the museum, while the museum furnishes the department with interesting displays. The technical department aids the museum in the scientific labeling of objects; it sends enquirers to the museum's geological and zoological collections or to their demonstrations of technical processes. From the reference rooms visitors are constantly referred to the museum.

The same co-operation with the museum prevails thruout the branches of the library.

The museum staff gives advance information of its plans to the library, so that the latter may "take stock" of related reading material and compile reading lists about the objects displayed.

MUSIC COLLECTION

The Main Library in Cleveland has a large and rapidly increasing collection of music scores for circulation. Here may be found and borrowed for home use, songs by the standard composers of all nations. Folk-songs, college songs, part songs and collections for home music are included, and the sacred song writers of the past and present are quite fully represented.

Among the instrumental scores, piano and organ music predominate, but music for piano and violin, piano and violoncello, and solo-violin, are already fairly well represented, and there is some chamber music and music for other solo instruments including the flute, besides instruction books for many of the instruments. There is also an excellent collection of grand opera, opera bouffe and light opera scores, with some oratorios and cantatas.

The library has most of the current and standard books on music theory and technique, besides numerous volumes on the history and interpretation of music, biographies of musicians, stories of the opera and of its great stars and even some books about the relation of music to the other arts and to sciences, as color-music, etc.

PICTURES—CIRCULATION OF

The St. Louis Public Library has commenced the circulation of pictures available for wall decoration. These pictures, circulated from the art room, now include 300 Seeman prints of the old masters, 10 x 14 inches, and 300 photographic reproductions of pictures in American galleries, made by the Detroit Publishing Company, 9 x 11 inches. These are issued for six weeks experimentally. No limit has yet been placed on the number that may be borrowed by one person at one time, provided he has a sufficient number of frames with adjustable backs, which may be obtained from dealers at prices varying from 50 cents to 85 cents each.

The library may possibly lend frames also in the future, but is not doing so at present. The library will not lend pictures in permanent frames, as these are awkward for borrowers to carry about. At present, the borrower

keeps his frame at home, and the picture is lent in a heavy manila envelope.

PREFERENCE RECORDS

An "Interest File," wherein are recorded the "interests" or hobbies of such of the library patrons as care to record them is kept by the Bangor (Me.) Public Library.

Notice of new books, and even of magazine articles, on these topics are called to their attention from time to time, by special postcard notices.

SALARIES

The living wage. *Pub. Libs.*, April, 1917. p. 142-143.

Editorial. In commenting on the recent action of the Brooklyn Public Library in presenting to the board of trustees a petition for adequate remuneration and the forwarding of a petition to the Board of Estimate with a request for an increase in the salary of all members of the staff receiving \$1200 or less, *Public Libraries* says that it is bad business in libraries as well as in other concerns to spend time in training employees only to let them go to better paid positions. The statements that women can afford to live on less than a man and that some employees are not dependent on the earnings are dismissed as unworthy of consideration by a library board. "Up to a certain point, long service makes the librarian more valuable and it is no part of wisdom to allow the ripeness of wisdom and judgment of conditions gained in library service to be lost to outside agencies which are more appreciative of these qualities than is the library."

SCHOOL—LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH

The school and the library. Roy Ivan Johnson. *English Journal*, April, 1917. vol. 6; p. 243-247.

Written largely from the point of view of the school and library work in Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The special library and the student of business. Ralph L. Power. *Spec. Libs.*, Nov., 1916. p. 147-150.

Parallel with the industrial development of the United States has come the development of the special library, now recognized as an indispensable adjunct to a successful business enterprise of any size. The demands of business and the growth of commercial and industrial efficiency make college training in business administration practicable. A broad

liberal element must be introduced into the training of the business man of to-day and a college business course prepares generally for any business career. "The experience of hundreds of trained minds is in print, so that by judicious reading a business man may come to a general knowledge of all business and be a specialist in one line besides. By seeing what is being done in the College of Business Administration of Boston University, you may form a fair estimate of what collegiate institutions throughout the country are doing to make these writings available.

"A good business library in an educational institution should comprise a fair working collection on accounting, finance, banking, foreign trade, statistics, industries, law, insurance, marketing, journalism, business management,—including organization, efficiency salesmanship, advertising and other phases—together with the academic studies so necessary to the trained professional business man of to-day: psychology, economics, English, history and foreign languages.

"Such a library cannot, of course, limit its collection to books alone. It must include clippings, photographs, maps, periodicals, house organs, class literature, pamphlets, and state and national government publications. Material published by business houses and by public and private institutions may be used to advantage. Even advertising data has its value. Each of these aids and illustrative materials creates its individual problem as to best methods of cataloging and shelving—accessibility to students being the norm of judgment. As far as possible, all publications in business science, which imparts practical knowledge to the modern business man, should be collected. Professional business men need to understand bibliography and to know where to look for material just as much as lawyers require familiarity with the intricacies of the law case method."

Many colleges maintain in connection with their business library a commercial museum. These should include exhibits of domestic industries; samples of raw material and specimens of partly finished and finished products; methods of packing, and photographs, charts, maps and other illustrative material. It should be so arranged that a student may study a process, or the evolution of some particular article and then step into the museum and see objectively just how that process or that evolution takes place.

In further aid to the student, some educational institutions have established separate bureaus for constructive business research

work in connection with their business schools.

"The College of Business Administration requires actual business experience under supervision in addition to class room work for the degree. Day students must be employed during summer vacations and spend one year in supervised employment, before receiving the degree. Evening students must be employed by day and submit reports concerning their work. This is given credit as a laboratory exercise.

"Employers co-operate with the college in giving these students opportunity to secure the most valuable experience possible, and report regularly to the college on the progress made by the student. A board of guarantors, composed of prominent business men, advises in business courses and thus the college is brought into close contact with the active business interests of the city and country."

The book collection is closely classified, but the Dewey decimal system is changed slightly so as to bring everything related to each course of study in the college under the subject heading. It is not always possible to preserve clippings in a uniform way due to the fact that they may be used for different purposes in different schools or in different courses of study. Cases for photos and maps generally solve the task of caring for these library auxiliaries. With trade catalogs and commercial literature of permanent value it is well to include book catalogs of reliable firms which publish technical or text books.

Not the least of the results attained by this business library is the knowledge imparted of the work of federal departments and bureaus. The business man needs to be thoroughly familiar with the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Bibliographical Notes

BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON TIMELY TOPICS

Library Publicity Reading

(A list compiled by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, for reading to be done before field practice. Titles * are required.)

Library advertising:

Kerr, W. H. **Publicity methods for libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 10:14-17 (Jan. 1916).

Dana, J. C. *Advertising—in American Library Economy series.

- Nystrom, Paul. *Advertising the public library. *Pub. Libs.*, 17:157-159; 199-202 (May-June 1912).
- Stockett, J. C. *Library window displays in Wisconsin. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, 12:246-248 (June 1916).
- Drake, J. M. *Publicity. Publicity number of *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, 6:4-14 (Feb. 1910).
- Efficiency as first aid to publicity:*
- Purinton, E. E. *Efficiency and life. *Independent*, Nov. 30 and Dec. 28, 1914. See numbers for paging. The series runs thru later numbers of the *Independent*, and you are advised to read them.
- What efficiency means to ten efficient men. *Independent*, Nov. 30, 1914.
- Advertising, business, and efficiency material:*
- Calkins and Holden. Modern advertising. 1912.
- Casson, H. M. *Ads and sales. 1911.
- How to double the day's work. 1910.
- How to increase your sales. 1910.
- Maxwell, William. *Salesmanship. 1914.
- Warren, W. P. Thoughts on business. 1907.
- System**—the magazine of business has many suggestions for the librarian. Examine any number to get its genius.
- Publishers' Weekly:*
- *The complete book store. 86:1563 (Nov. 14, 1914).
- *Window displays for ambitious dealers. 86:1877-79 (Dec. 5, 1914).
- *"The window makes the shop" motto. 86: note p. 2046 (Dec. 19, 1914).
- Ninth annual exhibition of the books of the year, N. Y. City. 86:1562 (Nov. 14, 1914).
- Eleventh annual exhibition of the books of the year. 90:1451-1452 (Oct. 28, 1916).
- Fiction can influence and give suggestions for work:*
- Ferris, E. E. *Get on good terms with your job. *Outlook*, 105:889-895 (Dec. 27, 1913).
- Bartlett, F. O. Wall Street girl.
- Weston, George. The development of Augustus. *Harper's Weekly*, May 14, 1910, p. 224.

POSTER BULLETINS

Required reference books:

- Batchelder, E. A. **Design in theory and practice. 1910. (Especially chapter III—Elementary aesthetic principles, p. 35-54.)
- Dow, A. W. **Composition. 1914.
- Froehlich and Snow. **Text books of art education. Book V. 1904. (Especially the chapter on "Balance as an art principle," p. 76-81.)
- Hazeltine, M. E. Anniversaries and holidays, references and suggestions for picture bulletins. 1909.
- Johnston, Edward. **Manuscript and inscription letters. 1909.
- . **Writing and illuminating and lettering. 1906.
- **Newark posters. 1915.

- Treize, F. J. **Letters and letter construction. 1911.

Books for collateral use:

- Brown, F. C. Letters and lettering. 1902.
- Day, L. F. Alphabets old and new. 1906.
- Lyons, A. W. Grammar of lettering. 1906.
- Stevens, T. W. Lettering for printers and designers. 1906.

An annotated reading list of books on South America filled "The reader's guide" department of the New York *Evening Post's* book section for June 2.

The Oswald Publishing Company, 344-348 West 38th Street, New York City, has issued a very useful priced leaflet on books upon printing.

A new quarterly published in Pekin is the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*. The editors and business managers, and most of the contributors, are Chinese, altho there are a few English contributors.

A temporary title index to the recitations in the Werner's Readings and recitations, v. 27-56, is in process of construction in the literature division of the Cleveland Public Library.

The Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, N. Y., has published the catalog of its special library on chemical analysis and industry. By arrangement this collection may be used for reference purposes by special students.

The *New Jersey Library Bulletin* for April gives (p. 5-6) a list of stories "on how boys make their own living, work their way up in the world and make good under unusual circumstances, which will take the place of Alger, the Rover Boys series and other stories of that kind."

The economics division of the New York Public Library has at its disposal for distribution on receipt of postage a small number of profiles showing respectively monthly record of Mexican values and a monthly graphical record of foreign exchanges for April, 1917.

In "Human welfare work in Chicago," edited by Col. H. C. Carbaugh, chapter IV, by Henry E. Legler, is devoted to the work of the Public Library, with brief descriptions also of the Newberry Library, the John Crerar Library, and the libraries of the better known colleges and other educational institutions.

The *Reference Bulletin*, issued by the Index Office, Inc., of Chicago, will be discontinued for the time being. The bibliography of in-

fantile paralysis (540 titles) will be multi-graphed in pamphlet form, if at least ten orders are received, at \$7.50 a copy. If less than ten orders are received, typewritten copies will be supplied at \$12 a copy.

The *Indiana State Library Bulletin* for March, 1917, is devoted to the Constitution Convention agitation, and includes the text of the bill as engrossed, a bibliography of books and periodicals on State constitutions and constitution-making to be found in the State Library, with a separate bibliography on constitution-making in Indiana.

The Bangor Theological Seminary, of Bangor, Me., for the third time has issued a historical catalog. The earlier editions were of 1890 and 1901, and the present one rounds out the centennial of the institution, covering the years 1816-1916. Biographical information is given for all trustees, faculty of instruction, and alumni, so far as it has been procurable.

The National Committee on Public Information (George Creel, chairman) has published President Wilson's war message, and the facts behind it, the annotations giving the leading facts on which the rupture with Germany was developed, the issues in international law, and the contrast between the spirit of Prussianism and that of Americanism.

In "The Municipal Index," reprinted from the second issue of each month of *Municipal Journal*, is cumulated a list of all articles of importance on municipal subjects published between December, 1915, and December, 1916. Sixty-four periodicals are indexed, and the material divided into a dozen large sections. An index at the back aids in finding specific material.

"What a public library finds to do" is the title of a paper by Elisa May Willard, reference librarian of the Pittsburgh Public Library, descriptive of the work of that institution. It was first read before the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh, then printed in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the library for February, and is now reprinted in a separate pamphlet of eighteen pages.

"Outlines and references for library institutes" for 1917 have been compiled by Asa Wynkoop, chairman of the New York Library Association committee on institutes. The series is divided into five parts under the headings: Work with children, Reference work and reference materials for small libraries, Work and duties of library trustees, Making

library work a profession, and Symposium on recent books of first importance to libraries.

The work of rural libraries was given one whole section of space by the A. L. A. in its exhibit at the Panama Exposition, and a description of this exhibit has been included in the Bureau of Education bulletin (1916, no. 2) on "Rural and agricultural education at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition," prepared by H. W. Foght, the bureau's specialist in rural school practice.

A note in the March *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union says that the first edition of the monthly publication, entitled *Revista de Estudios de Ingenieria* (Review of Engineering Studies), was placed on sale in Venezuela a short time before. This publication represents the Engineering Students' Club, the manager of which is Francisco J. Sucre, and has for its main object the betterment of engineering instruction in Venezuela.

In Bulletin no. 5 of the Indiana Historical Commission there is an "Outline of church history of Indiana" which will prove of interest to librarians who are seeking material on the state for its centennial year. A short chronological record of the religious beginnings of both Catholic and Protestant organizations is given, the various Protestant sects being developed individually. A short bibliography follows the outline.

The last volume of the American Art Annual contains, in addition to the usual features such as reports of art museums, societies and associations thruout the United States, lists of paintings sold at auction, obituaries, etc., directories of craftsmen, museum workers, writers and lecturers on art, and college art instructors, which will be of special value. Reviews of "The year in art" contributed by special correspondents, preface this volume.

The Advertising Club of New York has had printed a thousand copies of the catalog of its "working library." This annotated list of 200 books on advertising, merchandising and selling was selected by the library division, of which R. B. G. Gardner is chairman, as best meeting practical requirements. The lists were distributed to club members, and thru the affiliated clubs in the Associated Ad Clubs of the World, to Ad Club members all over the country.

A "List of short stories and tales" selected by F. K. W. Drury of the University of Illinois Library has been published by the H. W. Wilson Company. The list was first printed in

the *Bulletin* of the Illinois Association of Teachers of English. Six pages are devoted to stories by American authors, two to stories by English authors and four contain tales from the French, German, Italian, oriental and classical, Russian, Scandinavian, and Spanish and Portuguese.

A catalog of the law books in the Maine State Library has been printed and distributed to the law libraries and lawyers of the state. A new Maine Digest, covering in two volumes the decisions in numbers 1 to 113, inclusive, of the Maine Reports, has also been prepared recently by Fred F. Lawrence. It is not strictly a "digest," but more on the line of an encyclopedia, with a brief statement of the law and a list of all the Maine citations upon the point.

In an article on "The professional reading of the high-school principal" in the April issue of the *School Review*, Franklin W. Johnson includes a bibliography arranged under the following headings: (1) Principles of education; (2) Psychology; (3) Administration; (4) Historical and comparative; (5) Methods of teaching; (6) Measurements and researches; (7) Surveys; (8) Industrial education and vocational guidance; (9) General; (10) Periodicals and proceedings.

The Department of Traveling Libraries of the Kansas State Library has published as its second bulletin "Study outlines for the clubs of Kansas." In 135 pages a large variety of programs and topics for study including art, history, travel, literature and economics is outlined, together with suggestions on the organization of a club and notes on the work of the Reciprocity Bureau thru which the papers prepared by clubwomen are made available for use on payment of a small fee.

A manual, entitled Alpha Kappa Psi Handbook, has been written for the Nu chapter by Ralph L. Power, librarian of the College of Business Administration and curator of the Museum at Boston University. It "aims only to give you . . . an encyclopedic idea of business education, and a short historical sketch of the oldest and largest commercial fraternity in the United States." Copies have been sent to some college and public libraries, and about one hundred are being reserved for free distribution.

The New York Charities Directory, containing descriptions of 1393 philanthropic organizations and 1535 churches of all denominations in Greater New York, is ready for distribution by the Charity Organization Society.

The directory contains the names of more than 5400 persons engaged in social and religious work. The number of agencies engaged in war relief has doubled during the last year. There are now 38 listed, and 11 peace organizations.

A handsomely illustrated brochure, printed on a fine hand-made paper, is devoted to a historical sketch of Gore Hall, the library of Harvard College from 1834 until its demolition in 1913. The building was erected with a part of the bequest of \$82,000 which was made to the college by Christopher Gore, and for many years was considered the chief distinction of the college and of the city of Cambridge. The present description was prepared by Harvard's librarian, William Coolidge Lane.

Using ordinary wax stencils and a revolving mimeograph, the Richmond, California, Public Library publishes a 4-page monthly bulletin specially for the children's room. The February number, beginning the second volume, has an attractive old-fashioned valentine design on the front cover. Inside is a valentine verse, the story hour program for February, and the list of new books. The stock used is cream tint "Dresden pamphlet," well suited to work nicely in the duplicating process.

The city of New York has published in five octavo volumes the record in the Passaic Valley sewer case. This record comprises the testimony of 50 of the most eminent sanitarians; consulting, hydraulic, and sanitary engineers; biologists, chemists, bacteriologists, biochemists and kindred scientists and it contains a great amount of original scientific work. A committee of which the city chamberlain, Dr. Milo R. Maltbie is chairman, has been appointed to arrange for the distribution of these volumes.

A "Word-for-word Russian story-book" with interlinear phonetic transcription and translation, and annotations, has been prepared by Nevill Forbes, reader in Russian and the other Slavonic languages in Oxford University. It is a 55-page pamphlet intended to interest English-speaking people in colloquial Russian, and is full of idioms in every-day use. The pamphlet is published by Blackwell of Oxford, and is obtainable thru Longmans, in New York, at 50 cents net.

A little fourteen-page pamphlet called "List of books and pamphlets on child welfare" has been compiled by Elva L. Bascom, chief of the book selection and study club department

of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M.D. This bibliography is a revision of the Infant Welfare List published in 1916 which had such wide circulation, and the material has been collected with the help of experts so that only the most up-to-date and scientific treatises on the subjects of child welfare and school hygiene are included.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library has issued a handbook which might almost be taken as a model of all that a handbook should be—in paper and printing and general format as well as in subject matter. In it Frederick Warren Jenkins, the librarian, has given the history, organization, scope of collection, description of the building and equipment, and the methods and results of the library, and this is supplemented by a short chapter on some of the other collections in New York City of interest to social workers.

A new reading course, on American history, has been planned by the federal Bureau of Education, and a list of twenty-three books has been prepared. Satisfactory evidence that 18 of the 23 books have been read, will entitle the reader to a special certificate. Information about the course and a list of the books may be obtained from the Bureau of Education at Washington, and the course should be referred to as Home Education Division, Reading course no. 10, or the American history course.

The 1916 report of the Federal Commissioner of Education contains a chapter on "Library activities" by J. D. Wolcott, chief of the library division of the Bureau of Education. The chapter covers the library publicity, library surveys, administration of high school libraries, progress in high school libraries, co-operation by specialization, book wagons, new library buildings, and meetings of associations. Owing to the greatly advanced cost of printing, the distribution of bound copies of the report has been curtailed, but separate chapters may be obtained gratis.

In "Adult illiteracy," a Bureau of Education bulletin (1916, no. 35) by Winthrop Talbot, librarians will find a valuable résumé of much heretofore scattered material. Mr. Talbot groups his discussion under three main heads: Extent of illiteracy, Illiteracy of immigrants, and The workers' class, interspersed with numerous illustrative tables and charts, and the last 40 pages of the 90-page pamphlet are given exclusively to tabulated statistics of recent immigrant illiteracy arranged by races.

A new catalog, appearing in 1917, of the private collection called the Wymberly Jones De Renne Georgia Library at Wormsloe, Ga., will be of interest to those who are seeking first hand data about Georgia or the Confederate States. It will give all titles in full, and include full collations of the earlier and rarer books. The general form of the catalog will resemble "Egmont's Journal," the last of the "Wormsloe Quartos," 1886. It is expected that George Watson Cole will assist with the editing and that Prof. U. B. Phillips, the best authority on Georgia history, will help with the historical notes.

The first number of *The Museum* edited by John Cotton Dana and published by the Newark, N. J., Museum Association appeared in May. Its purpose, as it states, is "to lead workers in museums and kindred institutions to discuss the subject of a journal of American museums." The publication was hastened in order that the first issue might be presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums. The limited time for preparation explains why Newark activities are given so much space. While *The Museum* is devoted primarily to museum interests, it contains as well articles on library work in its relation to the museum. Extracts from the table of contents will give an idea of its scope: "The poverty of the large museum," Frederic A. Lucas; "Museum workers should have library training and library experience"; "The problem of the applied and decorative arts," Frank Weitenkamp; "Introducing children to sculpture," Louise Connolly; "A year's work of the Newark Museum Association," Alice W. Kendall; "Co-operation between a library and museum," Margaret A. McVety; "Labeling a small arboretum in a city park," M. L. Gates; "Printing presses in museums and libraries," J. C. Dana. The forty-two pages of *The Museum* are filled with stimulating material which should appeal to the library as well as the museum workers. It is well printed and attractively illustrated.

The library of the State College of Washington has now in preparation a rather exhaustive series of bulletins giving bibliographies on all phases of home economics, i. e., food and cookery, nutrition and dietetics, household administration and management, textiles and clothing, applied art and design, home architecture, decoration and furnishing, child welfare, related sciences and home economics education. The first bulletin will consist of a bibliography of the material found in the more recent journals, pamphlets and books

on food thrift, economy in cooking, purchase of food, nutrition of food and all phases of household economy. The library has written to all the Home Economics schools, Boards of Agriculture, Experiment Stations, Colleges and Universities and Extension Divisions and Government Departments of this country and Canada, and as far as possible has solicited or purchased everything published which might be of assistance, receiving most hearty response and co-operation from all the leading sources. In connection with the preparation of this series of bulletins, a separate card catalog on Home Economics is in preparation and will be kept up to date, including in addition to books, pamphlets and bulletins, all references to magazine articles indexed in the Readers' Guide, the Supplement, the Agricultural Index and any other sources believed to be valuable. One thousand subject headings with references to books, pamphlets and bulletins and magazine articles indexed back as far as 1910, have already been entered in the catalog. The bulletin when printed will be sold for twenty cents a copy.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

INSTRUCTIONS IN USE OF LIBRARY

Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. [vol. 2.] How to use a library; a course of study for those who wish instruction that will help them to help themselves, their pupils or their children; written for normal classes, high school classes, librarians and all others interested. Woodstock, Vt.: Elm Tree Press. various paging. \$1.30; pap. \$1.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

Dana, John Cotton. Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library: The picture collection; rev. and enl., ed. by John C. Dana and Blanche Gardner. Woodstock, Vt.: Elm Tree Press. various paging. \$1.30; pap. \$1.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

ENGLISH (The) catalogue of books (including the original "London" and "British" catalogues); giving in one alphabet, under author, title and subject, the size, price, month and year of publication, and publisher of books issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. vol. 9, January, 1911, to December, 1915; comprising the catalogue from the year 1801. [New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 241 W. 37th St. 1916. 1581 p. \$25 n.]

WOMEN'S CLUBS

General Federation of Women's Clubs—Industrial and Social Conditions Dept. Outlines of work: 1915-1918. [Glen Ridge, N. J.: The department, care Mrs. J. B. Webb.] biblis. 5 c.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Vacation reading for pleasure and not for study; books for boys and girls arranged for the first eight grades. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, May, 1917. p. 84-87.)

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Children's catalog of thirty-five hundred books; a guide to the best reading for boys and girls, based on fifty-four selected library lists and bulletins; arranged under author,

title and subject; with analytical entries for 700 volumes. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 527 p. \$6. (Standard catalog series.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AFRICA

Patton, Cornelius Howard. The lure of Africa. New York: Miss. Educ. Movement of U. S. and Canada. 5 p. bibl. 60 c.

ALLEN, JOEL ASAPH

Allen, Joel Asaph. Autobiographical notes and a bibliography of the scientific publications of Joel Asaph Allen. New York: Amer. Mus. of Natural Hist., 1916. 215 p. \$2

ART, AMERICAN

Guthrie, Anna Lorraine. American art; a study outline. H. W. Wilson Co. biblis. 35 c. (Study outline series.)

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

Powell, Sophy H. The children's library, a dynamic factor in education; with an introd. by John Cotton Dana. H. W. Wilson Co. 115 p. bibl. \$1.75.

CHRISTIANITY

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Library of Christian co-operation; edited by Charles S. Macfarland; being the reports of the council and its commissions and committees to the third quadrennial meeting of St. Louis, Mo., December, 1916. 6 vols. New York: Miss. Educ. Movement of U. S. and Canada. biblis. set \$5.

CIVICS

Seattle Public Library. Important books on municipal affairs published in 1916. *Lib. Poster*, Feb. 22, 1917. 3 p.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Civil service reform. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms, 1916. p. 11-12.)

CLOTHING INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the clothing industry. Oct. 3, 1916. 13 typewritten p. 65 c. (Obtained thru P. A. I. S. only.)

COMFORT STATIONS, PUBLIC

Bibliography of public comfort stations. (In *Dept. Public Welfare Bull.*, Oct., 1916. vol. 2, p. 34-39.)

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on commercial agencies. Sept. 12, 1916. 2 typewritten p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Jaggard, C. L. Contribution to a bibliography on the new community spirit. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School, June, 1916. 15 typewritten p. 75 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CONSTITUTIONS

Constitutions, amendment and revision. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms, 1916. p. 12.)

CONSTITUTIONS, STATE

[State constitutions.] (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois State party platforms, 1916. p. 12-15.)

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Corrupt practices. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms, 1916. p. 16.)

Ross, E. T. Bibliography from 1909 to 1916 on corrupt practices at elections. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School, June, 1916. 25 typewritten p. \$1.25. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

U. S. Library of Congress. [List of references on county government.] Nov. 23, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

COUNTY GOVERNMENT—COMMISSION PLAN

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on county government, including commission government for counties. May 8, 1915. 11 typewritten p. 55 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CREDIT

U. S. Library of Congress. Additional list of references on credits, credit business and collecting of accounts [former list compiled in 1908]. Sept. 26, 1916. 2 typewritten p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

DEBATES AND DEBATING

Oregon State Library notes: aids for debaters. (In *Univ. of Oregon Bull.*, Nov. 1, 1916. n. s. vol. 14, p. 12-15.)

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

McAfee, G. G. Selected bibliography on the education and training of defective children. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School, June, 1916. 28 typewritten p. \$1.40. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

DEMOCRACY

Sims, Newell L. Ultimate democracy and its making. McClurg. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

EDUCATION

Seattle Public Library. Educational measurements. *Lib. Poster*, Mar. 15, 1917. 3 p.

Select classified reading list [of special interest to secondary school teachers]. (In P. E. Sargent, ed., *Handbook of American private schools*. 1916. p. 79-90.)

ELECTRICITY

National Electric Light Assn. Handbook on overhead line construction; compiled by the Subcommittee on Overhead Line Construction, Thomas Sproule, chairman; presented at the thirty-seventh convention, held at Philadelphia, June 1-5, 1914. 3. ed. [Philadelphia: Franklin Press, 516 Ludlow St.] bibls. \$5.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Employment agencies. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms, 1916. p. 18-19.)

ENTOMOLOGY

McIndoo, Norman Eugene. Recognition among insects. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Inst. 8 p. bibl. 20 c. (Miscellaneous collections.)

ETHICS

Seattle Public Library. Everyday ethics. *Lib. Poster*, Mar. 8, 1917. 3 p.

EUROPE—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ogg, Frederic Austin. Economic development of modern Europe. Macmillan. bibls. \$2.50 n.

EUROPE—TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on trade organizations in Europe, excepting Germany. Sept. 23, 1916. 4 typewritten p. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1917. p. 281-286.)

Lewin, Evans. The German road to the East; an account of the "Drang nach Osten" and of Teutonic aims in the Near and Middle East. Doran. 6 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

FARM COLONIES

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on state and municipal farm colonies. July 3, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS

Cincinnati Public Library. Feeble-mindedness. Jan., 1917. 10 typewritten p. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Crafts, L. W. Bibliography of feeble-mindedness in relation to juvenile delinquency. (In *Jour. of Delinquency*, Sept., 1916. vol. 1, p. 195-208.)

Crafts, L. W. Bibliography on the relations of crime and feeble-mindedness. (In *Jour. of Criminal Law*, Nov., 1916. vol. 7, p. 544-554.)

[State institutions for feeble-minded.] (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms, 1916. p. 20.)

FIRE PROTECTION

Story of the National Fire Protection Association and list of its publications. Franklin H. Wentworth, sec., 87 Milk St., Boston, 1916. 12 p.

FLOTATION PROCESS

Lyon, D. A., and others. Bibliography of recent literature on flotation. U. S. Bureau of Mines. Dec., 1916. 8 mimeographed p.

FORESTRY

Trees and forestry; a selected list of the more important books in the library. (In *Mo. Bull.*, Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, May, 1917. p. 372-384.)

FOUNDRIES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the foundry industry and foundry practice. Oct. 23, 1916. 6 typewritten p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

GAMBLING

Gambling. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms, 1916. p. 19.)

GARDENING

Garden books in Case Library, Cleveland. 12 p. Seattle Public Library. Books on gardening. *Lib. Poster*, Mar. 22, 1917. 3 p.

GAS

Gas literature for the busy man. (In *Nat. Commercial Gas Assn. Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1917. vol. 8, p. 37-43.)

GEOLOGY

Emmons, William Harvey. The enrichment of ore deposits. Govt. Prtg. Off. 14 p. bibl. (U. S.—Geol. Survey. Bull. 625)

GREAT BRITAIN—SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS

Koebel, William Henry. British exploits in South America; a history of British activities in exploration, military adventure, diplomacy, science, and trade, in Latin-America. Century Co. 14 p. bibl. \$4 n.

GYROSCOPE

The gyroscope. (In *Mo. Bull.*, Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, May, 1917. p. 385-403.)

HEALTH INSURANCE

Brief bibliography on health insurance. (In *Labor Gazette*, Sept., 1916. vol. 1, p. 147-149.)

Compulsory health insurance: reading list and suggestions by the Oregon State Library. (In *Univ. of Oregon Bull.*, Nov. 1, 1916. n. s. vol. 14, p. 16-22.)

HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR

Abelson, Joseph. Bibliography of the junior high school. (In *Education*, Oct., 1916. vol. 37, p. 122-129.)

Lewis, Ervin Eugene. Standards of measuring junior high schools. Iowa City, Ia.: Univ. of Ia., 1916. 3 p. bibl. (*Bulletin*.)

Sias, L. A. Bibliography of junior high schools. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School. June, 1916. 17 typewritten p. 85 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

HISTORY, ANCIENT

Butten, Rev. Francis Sales. The ancient world, from the earliest times to 800 A. D. Allyn & Bacon, 1916. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50.

HISTORY, EUROPEAN

Knowlton, Daniel Chauncey, and Howe, Samuel Burnett. Essentials in modern European history. Longmans. bibls. \$1.50 special n.

HOLLAND

Hoekstra, Peter. Thirty-seven years of Holland-American relations, 1803 to 1840; thesis presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans-Sevensma Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n.

HOUSING

Housing: reports and other material in the Providence Public Library and the Rhode Island State Library. Providence: State Library, 1916. 2 p.

Some recent housing literature. (In *Monthly Rev.*, Jan., 1917. vol. 4, p. 127-30.)

HOXIE, ROBERT F.

Tentative bibliography of Robert F. Hoxie's published works. (In *Jour. of Political Economy*, Nov., 1916. vol. 24, p. 894-896.)

HYDRODYNAMICS

Lamb, Horace. Hydrodynamics. 4. ed. Putnam, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$6.25 n.

IMMIGRATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on immigration legislation, 1911-1916, supplementing previous lists on immigration. Oct. 12, 1916. 4 typewritten p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Immigration: includes publications relating to naturalization, citizenship, Europeans, Japanese, Chinese, negroes, Nov., 1916. 18 p. (Price list 67.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on immigrant literature in the U. S.: German-Yiddish. Oct. 28, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INDEX LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM

Betten, Rev. Francis Sales. The Roman index of forbidden books; briefly explained for Catholic booklovers and students. 5. ed. St. Louis: Herder. 73 p. 35 c. n.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Long, H. F. Contribution to a bibliography on preventable diseases: malarial, typhoid, and yellow fever. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School. 1916. 44 typewritten p. \$2.20. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INSURANCE

Matthews, William Dennis. The insurance engineer's hand book; a reference book containing useful information, rules, tables and data; for the use of fire protection and fire prevention engineers, field men, examiners, local agents, architects, mechanics, firemen, students and others interested in the conservation of life and property; a revision of the Manual of inspections, pub. in 1908. Louisville, Ky.: Insur. Field Co., 1916. bibl. leath. \$4.

INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on American investments in foreign countries. Oct. 16, 1916. 4 typewritten p. 20 c.

JUVENILE COURTS

Rolfs, C. E. Bibliography on juvenile courts and probation. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School. June, 1916. 40 typewritten p. \$2. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LABOR

Lauck, William Jett, and Sydenstricker, Edgar. Conditions of labor in American industries; a summarization of the results of recent investigations. Funk & Wagnalls. 3 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

LAND TAX

Scheffel, Yetta. Taxation of land value . . . Houghton Mifflin, 1916. 19 p. bibl.

LEGISLATURES

[Cost of legislatures.] (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms, 1916. p. 23-24.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on one chamber and two chamber legislatures [supplementary to the list in *Spec. Libs.*, Mar., 1914]. July 28, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LIBRARIES, STATE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on state libraries. Oct. 7, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

LIFE INSURANCE

Seattle Public Library. List of books on life insurance. (*Library Power*, no. 17, Sept. 11, 1916. p. 2-3.)

LIGHTHOUSES

Putnam, George Rockwell. Lighthouses and lightships of the United States. Houghton Mifflin. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

LITERATURE

Long, William Joseph. Outlines of English and American literature; an introduction to the chief writers of England and America, to the books they wrote, and to the times in which they lived. Ginn. bibl. \$1.40.

MAGNETISM, TERRESTRIAL

Carnegie Institution of Washington. List of publications of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Washington, D. C., July 1, 1916. 15 p.

MARKETING

Marketing of farm produce. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 25.)

William, C. C. Bibliography of markets and marketing [summary of market situation in Boston]. (In Boston, Mass., City planning board. 1916. p. 142-170.)

MILITARISM

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on militarism. Nov. 5, 1915. 1 typewritten p. 55 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MILITARY SCIENCE

Clarke, A. L. Some aspects of military bibliography. (In *Library Assn. Record*, Dec., 1916. vol. 18, p. 438-458.)

MILITARY SERVICE, COMPULSORY

Mitchell, Marguerite, and Byrne, P. R. Resolved, That the United States should adopt universal military service; bibliography. Ohio State Univ. Library. Jan., 1917. 9 typewritten p. 45 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MILITARY TRAINING

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on a reserve army and on the military training of civilians. Mar. 9, 1915. 4 typewritten p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

MINES AND MINING

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Mines and mining: includes publications relating to explosives, gas, gasoline, oil. Jan., 1917. 16 p. (Price list 58. 4. ed.)

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum wage. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 26.)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal home rule. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 267.)

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on a national university [supplementary typewritten list of Oct. 8, 1910]. July 11, 1916. 5 typewritten p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

NITROGEN

Hosmer, H. R. Literature of the nitrogen industries, 1912-1916. (In *General Electric Rev.*, Jan., 1917. vol. 20, p. 76-85.)

NUTRITION

American Research Institute—Medical Dept., comp. Bibliography of titles on nutrition contained in the supplementary card catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office; 1906-1917. Washington, D. C.: The Institute, P. O. box 623. 17 typewritten p. \$1.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Occupational hygiene. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 27-28.)

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. July 24, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PANAMA CANAL

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Panama Canal and the canal zone, including government publications relating to Suez Canal, Nicaragua route, and treaty with Colombia. Nov., 1916. 16 p. (Price list 61. 3d ed.)

PENSIONS

U. S. Library of Congress. Select list of references on old age and civil service pensions. July 15, 1916. 20 typewritten p. \$1. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Affleck, C. B. Selected bibliography of physical training and hygiene. (In *Amer. Physical Education Rev.*, Nov., 1916. vol. 21, p. 476-489.)

PLAYGROUNDS

Playground and Recreation Assn. of America. Publications, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y., 1916. 16 p.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Illinois—Select bibliographies: Illinois state party platforms. Legislative reference bureau. Springfield, 1916. 42 mimeographed p.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Political science: documents and debates relating to initiative, referendum, recall, elections, prohibition, woman suffrage, political parties. District of Columbia. Dec., 1916. 32 p. (Price list. 4. ed.)

Recall. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 30.)

PROFIT SHARING

Emmet, Boris. Profit sharing in the United States. Govt. Prtg. Off. 16 p. bibl. 20 c. (U. S. —Bur. of Labor Statistics. Bull. no. 208.)

PROHIBITION

Liquor traffic. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 24-25.)

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Proportional representation. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 30.)

PROSTITUTION

Vice. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 39.)

PUBLIC HEALTH

Publications of the United States public health service. July, 1916. 68 p. (Miscellaneous publications no. 12.)

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Health, disease, and sanitation: United States government publications for sale. Nov., 1916. 44 p. (Price list 51. 8. ed.)

PUBLIC WORKS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on federal, state and municipal public works departments in the U. S. Library of Congress. Oct. 13, 1916. 15 typewritten p. 75 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

QUARRY INDUSTRY

Bowles, Oliver. Sandstone quarrying in the United States. Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 124.)

RAILROADS—GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

North Carolina University—Bur. of Extension. Government ownership of railways. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The university. 6 p. bibl. (*Record.*)

RAPID TRANSIT

New York (state).—Public Service Commission.—1st district. Comprehensive bibliography on rapid transit taken from the library catalog. 120 Broadway, N. Y., 1917. 100 blue-printed p. \$2.

RECLAMATION OF LAND

Publications of the United States Reclamation Service. Aug., 1916. 46 p. (List no. 3.)

ROADS

Lawrence, Juliet. Selected bibliographies on good roads, with especial reference to Minnesota and Wisconsin. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School. June, 1916. 18 typewritten p. 90 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Roads. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 32-33.)

Treatises on road, bridge, and culvert construction and allied subjects. (In Good roads year book, 1916. p. 346-358.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the testing of road building material. July 31, 1916.

6 typewritten p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Roads: United States government publications for sale. Nov., 1916. 8 p. (Price list 45-7. ed.)

RURAL SCHOOLS

[Centralization of schools.] (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 34.)

Few selected references on rural school administration and consolidation. (In U. S. Bureau of Education Bull., 1916, no. 16. p. 49-50.)

RUSSIA

Jesien, W. S. Secondary agricultural schools in Russia. Govt. Prtg. Off. bibl. of 14 items [all printed in the Russian language]. (Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 4.)

SCHOOL BOARDS

[Election of school boards.] (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 33.)

SCHOOLHOUSES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the disinfection and sanitation of school houses. Sept. 20, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Brown, Walter Vail. Scientific management in the New York Public Library. The library. 81 p. 25 c.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS

Seneca, Lucius Annaeus. Seneca's tragedies; with an English translation by Frank Justus Miller. vol. 1, Hercules Furens; Troades; Medea; Hippolytus; Oedipus; vol. 2, Agamemnon; Thyestes; Hercules Oetaeus; Phoenissae; Octavia. Putnam. 4 p. bibl. ea. \$1.50 n. (Loeb classical lib.)

SEX HYGIENE

Book review number: books recommended by the committee on literature of the St. Louis Society of Social Hygiene. (In *Social Hygiene Bull.*, May, 1916. vol. 3, no. 4, 12 p.)

Recommended literature. Ct. Society of Social Hygiene, 42 High St., Hartford. 8 p. postage 1 c. (Sex hygiene leaflet no. 5.)

What shall we read? (In *Social Hygiene*, Oct., 1916. vol. 2, p. 590-595.)

SHORT BALLOT

Short ballot. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 35.)

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Merry, Glenn. Resolved, That the several states should adopt a system of compulsory industrial insurance for accident and sickness risks [includes affirmative and negative briefs]. Dept. of Public Speaking, Univ. of Iowa, 1916. 11 typewritten p. 55 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Webb, Mrs. J. B., chairman. Industrial and social outlines [Reprinted from the 1915 editions of Social Forces, a pamphlet, 140 p.]. Indust. and Social Dept., General Federation of Women's Clubs, 48 Woodland Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J. 1916. p. 31-121. 5 c.; \$2.50 per 100.

SOCIAL SURVEYS

Social surveys. (In *Chicago Dept. Public Welfare Bull.*, Nov., 1916. vol. 1, p. 92-94.)

STAGE SCENERY

Gamble, William Burt. Stage scenery; a list of references to illustrations since 1900. Part I. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1917. p. 239-280.)

STATE GOVERNMENT

Selected list of references for the study of state government. (In A. N. Holcombe. State government in the United States. 1916. p. 481-486.)

STATE MANUALS

N. Y. Public Library—Documents division. State manuals. Sept., 1916. 13 typewritten p. 65 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

STATUTES

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Laws: federal and state laws, legal decisions, etc. Oct., 1915. 23 p. (Price list 10—8. ed.)

STRABO

Strabo. The geography of Strabo; with an English translation by Horace Leonard Jones; based in part upon the unfinished version of John Robert Sitlington Sterrett. In 8 vol. v. 1. Putnam. 15 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Loeb classical lib.)

SWIMMING POOLS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on swimming pools. July 24, 1916. 4 typewritten p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TECHNOLOGY

Technical book review index. (In *Mo. Bull.*, Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, May, 1917. p. 442-471.)

TEXTBOOKS

Textbooks. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 36-37.)

TIPPING

Tipping. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 37.)

TOY INDUSTRY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on toy industry. Sept. 19, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

TRADE PAPERS

Ninth annual directory of trade and technical papers. (In *Advertising and Selling*, Oct., 1916. vol. 26, p. 51-59.)

TRANSPORTATION

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Transportation; list of public documents relating to merchant marine, railroads, postal service, etc. Nov., 1916. 32 p. (Price list 25—6. ed.)

TUBERCULOSIS

Ford, James. Bibliography of tuberculosis in its relation to house infection and housing betterment. (In *Amer. Jour. of Public Health*, Dec., 1916. vol. 6, p. 1326-1331.)

TURPENTINE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on turpentine and the turpentine industry. Sept. 22, 1916. 5 typewritten p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployed. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 38.)

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Foreign relations of the U. S. List of government publications. Nov., 1916. 40 p. (Price list 65—2. ed.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

De Puy, Henry F., ed. A bibliography of the English colonial treaties with the American Indians; including a synopsis of each treaty. [Cambridge, Mass.: Lenox Club, care of G. P. Winship.] 110 p. \$7.50 n.

UNITED STATES—INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

Trvon, Rolla Milton. Household manufactures in the United States, 1640-1860; a study in industrial history. Univ. of Chicago Press. 21 p. bibl. \$2 n.

UNITED STATES—SUPREME COURT

U. S. Library of Congress. Select list of references on the Supreme Court of the United States, 1912-1916. July 28, 1916. 6 typewritten p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

UNITED STATES—VICE-PRESIDENT

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the vice-presidency. July 19, 1916. 4 typewritten p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

U. S. Bureau of Education. Vocational guidance bibliography. June 7, 1916. 31 mimeographed p.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply and purification [classified index published in the *Engineering Record* from July, 1914, to July, 1916]. McGraw-Hill. 1916. 22 p.

WEBSTER, JOHN

Brooke, Rupert. John Webster and the Elizabethan drama. John Lane, 1916. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Standards of weight and measure. Publications relating to light, cement and concrete, iron and steel, electricity and radio-telegraphy. Sept., 1916. 29 p. (Price list 64—2. ed.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Catalog and price list of women suffrage literature, entertainment and supplies, May, 1916. Nat. Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. 1916. 19 p.

Woman suffrage. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 39-40.)

WOMEN—LEGISLATION FOR

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list on legislation and court decisions protecting women workers. Sept. 28, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

WOODBERRY, GEORGE EDWARD

Ledoux, L. Vernon. George Edward Woodberry: a study of his poetry. Cambridge, Mass.: Poetry Review Co. [12 Chauncy St.]. 16 p. bibl. \$1. (Contemporary American poet series.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Workmen's compensation. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 41-42.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Super, Paul. Outline studies of some fundamental principles and tested policies of the North American Young Men's Christian Associations. New York: Assn. Press. bibl. 50 c.

ZIONISM

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on Zionism. 1916. 12 typewritten p. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

The Open Round Table

WHO HAS FILES OF THE DETROIT GAZETTE?

Editor *Library Journal*:

We should be very glad to learn of any copies of the *Detroit Gazette* in the possession of libraries. This paper started in 1817 and ceased publication (probably) about 1830. The Detroit Public Library has an extensive file, and from their lists I learn that the Library of Congress and the Wisconsin State Historical Society likewise have files of this paper.

I am very anxious for the purpose of an historical investigation to learn of the presence of any other copies in libraries or in private hands.

WM. W. BISHOP, *Librarian.*

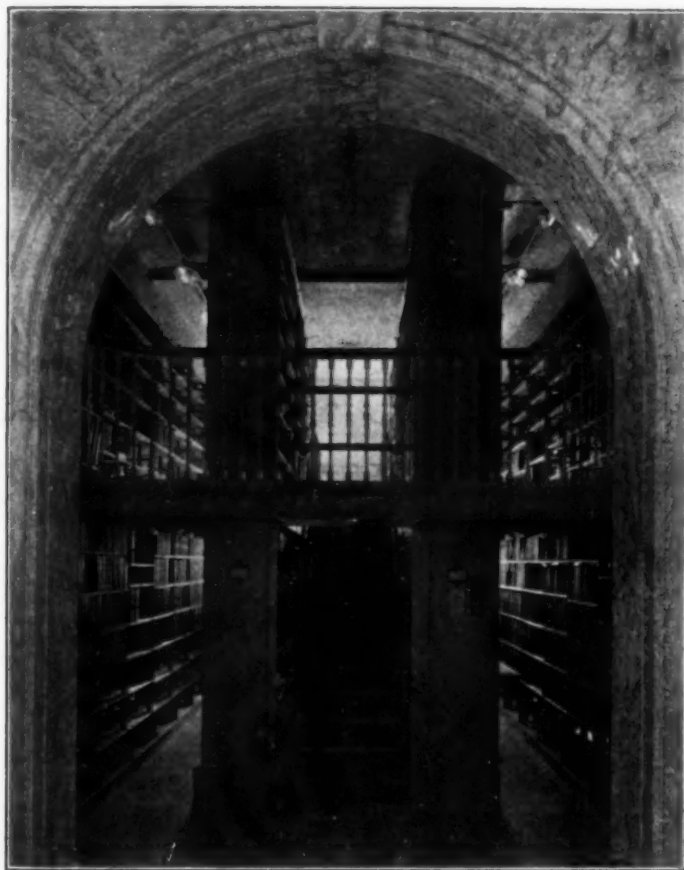
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Library Calendar

July 5-7. Massachusetts Library Club, Old Colony Club, Rhode Island. Library Assn. Univ. meeting, Plymouth, Mass.

July 7-14. National Education Association. Annual meeting, Portland, Ore.

Sept. 17-22. New York Library Association. Library week, Lakewood Farm Inn, Roscoe, Sullivan county.



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Interesting Information Concerning the Bookstack and Its Inventor, Mr. Borden—Credit Due Architect Taylor and Miss Katherine Rogers and Others for Their Untiring Efforts to Secure Same for Our Library—Erected and Guaranteed By the Great Construction Firm of Post & McCord of New York.

Residents of New Canaan and vicinity will be interested to know that the Library Board has recently completed arrangements for the erection of a new, two-story steel bookstack in the public library, to take the place of the temporary wooden cases that have been in use since the building was completed.

The bookstack selected by the Board from among the many types offered is what is known as the Borden Cantilever Bookstack, the invention of William Alanson Borden, now living in Westport. It is to be erected by Post & McCord of New York, who built the steel framework of the Metropolitan Tower, the Fifth Avenue Building, and many other New York sky scrapers.

As the library here is to be the first library in the world to adopt this new stack, the second installation going to the John Crerar Library of Chicago, the Advertiser feels that its readers will be specially interested in any information concerning it.

The inventor, Mr. Borden, has been a practical librarian for more than thirty years. A few years ago he was officially selected to go to India and establish a system of free public libraries in that country. Since his return he has been devoting his energies to the perfection of the problem of bookstacks for libraries.

Mr. Borden found this problem to be a complex and difficult one to solve. For instance, economy of construction would compel the use of as small a quantity of metal as would suffice to hold the weight of the books, with the necessary braces to combine that strength with rigidity. Again the storage of as many books as possible, and in such a manner as to make them most convenient in the every day use of the library was of great importance; this capacity often being greatly reduced by the space occupied by the braces necessary to make the structure rigid.

The type of stack selected by Mr. Borden for development was known as the "bracket" type, so named because the shelves were made in the form of brackets which hooked into the heavy steel uprights. His experience had proved that this type lent itself more fully to the varied requirements of library work than any other.

He found, however, this type of bookstack relied

upon the walls of the building for the rigidity it possessed. The perfect stack as he saw it, was one so constructed that it would support from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds for each post of each story, and at the same time possess the necessary rigidity within itself, without relying upon any outside help. To strengthen the bracket stack, increasing its capacity at the same time, was the problem Mr. Borden set himself to solve.

After years of experimentation, Mr. Borden solved this problem, and the next task, after securing patents, was to put his invention into practical use, usually a difficult proposition. Fortunately this came easier as John Adams Thayer, of Westport, a former publisher of Everybody's Magazine, became interested with him in his invention and patents, resulting in the erection of a full-size sample stack and bringing its possibilities as a manufacturing proposition to the attention of Post & McCord. On its construction side this stack could have no better guaranty than its adoption by this firm, who, recognizing its value commercially, assumed the American rights of manufacture and erection.

The bookstack to be installed in the New Canaan Library will be two stories high, and its full capacity will be over 18,000 volumes. The uprights are heavy steel columns, in section like a four pointed star, and every shelf will be strong enough to hold a man in addition to the books.

The floor of the lower story will be concrete and the floor of the upper story of steel, covered with battleship linoleum. The stack will be abundantly lighted by electricity.

But the most interesting feature of the stack to the layman will be its method of bracing. This will be accomplished by the use of arched cantilever trusses throughout the stack, these trusses between the rows being integral parts of the posts; those bracing from the other direction are firmly bolted to the posts. The architectural effect will be decidedly pleasing, indicating the immense strength of the construction.

Outside of the effective bracing of the stack and the complete adjustability of the shelves, the point that makes the strongest appeal to librarians is that the shelves may be hung at any point from the bottom of the stack to its extreme top. Neither the upper decks of the stack nor its braces interfere in any way with these solid vertical rows of books.

The New Canaan Library will have the new stacks complete in the early part of June. Much credit for this improvement should be given to the architect, Alfred H. Taylor, Miss Katherine Rogers, and the other members of the Board.

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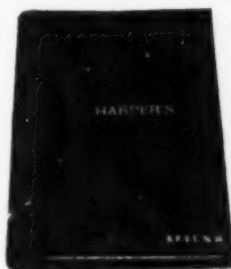
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Index to Advertisers

	PAGE		PAGE
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Bigelow Binder Co.	16	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown	2d Cover Page
Book Shop Bindery	16	Wanamaker, John	14
Chivers Book Binding Co.	2d Cover Page	Book Stacks and Library Equipment:	
Democrat Printing Co.	12	Art Metal Construction Co.	7
Gaylord Bros.	12	Library Bureau	2
Johnston, Wm. G., & Co.	13	Borden Book Stack Co.	10-11
National Library Binding Co.	3	Snead & Co.	9
Rademackers (W. H.) & Son	12	Books (New):	16
Ruzicka	14	Sabin, Francis E.	14
Sothoran (H.) & Co.	12	Kunz, Mattie G.	14
Wagenvoord & Co.	13	Brokers (Books):	
Book Cloths:		Tice & Lynch	16
Holliston Mills	5	Glue and Paste:	
Booksellers:		Le Page	16
American News Co.	8	Index and Guide Cards:	
Appleton (D.) & Co.	1	Goodline Mfg. Co.	5
Baker & Taylor	8	Inks:	
Baker's Great Bookshop	16	Higgins, Chas. M.	6
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House	16	Librarian's Agency:	
Bowker (R. R.) Co.	7	Am. Librarian's Agency	16
Majsel, Max	16	Library Supplies, Classified Directory of:	15
Malkin, Henry	4th Cover Page	Schools:	
McClurg, A. C., & Co.	13	New York School of Filing	5
Noble & Noble	15	Situations Wanted:	16
Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	14	Typewriters:	
Quaritch, Bernard	11	Hammond Typewriter Co.	6
Schulte's Book Store	16		

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